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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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OF VARIED IMPORT

FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITALISM, WITH FITTING COMMENT.

Heathedom Repeating Itself In Rockefeller's $32,000,000 Gift—Czar Dumped, According To Latest Electoral Returns—The Appropriately-Named, Golden—Another Glorious American Heiress—The Thaw Trial, In Its Numerous Phases.

Heathendom is repeating itself. In Antiquity and in the Dark Ages, the brigands with heathen conception of creation lavished their plunder upon the shrine of a deity that they thought needed to be pacified. To-day John D. Rockefeller outstrips the plunderer of Pittsburg with a lump offer of $32,000,000 to the "General Education Board," which, like a heathen deity of old is expected to be bribed into running things to suit the bountiful giver.

The latest electeral returns from Russia, are, like those from Germany, very distressing to the upholders of the old "order." They indicate decidedly anti-Czaristic victories under the most oppressive conditions.

Is it simply "love and affection," which may pardon almost anything, that brought the family physician of the Thaws, Dr. Wylie, to travel from Pittsburg, pretend that he is an expert alienist, and on cross examination betray the fact that he is a scientific ignoramus? Or is the picture of a Dr. Wylie draped in Science, on the witness stand, only one of the many illustrations that capitalism prostitutes everything?

Golden, the president of the United Textile Workers, who is aiding the capitalists to break the Marston Mills strike in Skowhegan, Me., should be considered well-named by them. He is the golden means by which they enslave the workers; while the enslavement of the workers is the means by which Golden lives.

Only an utterly unappreciative American working class, "to honor and to patriotism dead," as well as dead to all the other capitalist beatitudes will fail to feel duly honored, and henceforth bend more resolutely to the oar on their galley-slave benches, by the fact that the royalty of England will personally lend lustre to the wedding of Miss Evelyn Cavendish-Bentinck—the daughter of Miss Elizabeth Livingston, heiress of the American combination landlord rack-renter and capitalist exploiter, Maturin Livingston, Esq. of Starkbug, N. Y.

The rats are leaving the sinking, if not sunken ship of the Sherman-McCabe-Kirkpatrick Detective Agency that presumed to call itself the I. W. W. Kirkpatrick, the alleged President of the alleged Metal and Machinery Department, has "tendered his resignation" from his "office."

The fine-tooth comb of the cross-examining prosecution at the Thaw trial is drawing out not only domestic but positively social scandals. Boman a witness testified that he was an "expert machinist," that there was "great demand for expert machinists," and—that his wages were $10-$15 a week. This certainly is a scandal of first magnitude; infinitely graver that the Evelyn-Thaw-White scandal. Indeed, it is the mud from which proceeds the dust of the Thaw-White-Evelyn atrocities.

When The People has said that the "Volkszeitung" has ever been the worst enemy of those German workingmen who read it, in that its business interests caused it to keep them duped in that dense ignorance concerning the affairs of the country requisite for it to pluck them, The People may by some have been thought to exaggerate. Now listen—the "Volkszeitung" of Monday, the 4th instant, 30th "Jahrgang," No. 30, page 3, 2d column has the following letter-box answer:

"Otto H., Newark—The court decision recognizes Sherman as President of the I. W. W. Of that there can be no doubt."

Otto H., probably Otto Hampelmann, or Otto Halfwit, is now expected to swallow the lie like a goose, and like a goose continue to make of himself the ass that every benighted German workingman, whose horizon is bounded by the "Volkszeitung," makes of himself in the company of his better informed fellow wage slaves.

What is the Canadian government afraid of, that it should debar the revelations attending the Thaw trial from the mails? Does it see reflected in those revelations the civilization toward which capitalism tends, in Canada, as well as here? Seeing that reflection, does it recoil from the logical fruit of the system which it upholds, and upholding, is itself responsible for? The Thaw trial revulsions produced in those opposed to capitalism in all its manifestations, are sincere and creditable in the highest degree. But when appearing in those who profit from capitalism—who cry out only when its excesses leap into the full glare of daylight beyond the means of successful suppression—they are questionable indeed: the indications of palsied fear instead of robust morality. The Thaw trial revelations, in exposing once again, the inherently rotten tendencies of capitalism, have once again given it a blow that its defenders would fain soften, if possible; but that seems hardly likely; the efforts of the Canadian government to the contrray notwithstanding.

ANOTHER GOOD AUDIENCE

At Arlington Hall To Hear Frank Bohn's Second Lecture.

Another good audience greeted Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, at Arlington Hall, 23 East 8th street, on February 6. Bohn delivered the second of a series of five lectures intended to popularize Marx' Value, Price and Profit, as suggested by the late John J. Kinneally, in his characteristic style. The lecture was entitled, "The Commodity Labor Power."

Bohn showed the distinction existing between commodities in general and the commodity labor power. Commodities in general are something outside of ourselves; the commodity labor power is within ourselves. Bohn proceeded to show how labor power is sold and how in selling labor power we sell ourselves.

He next entered into a consideration of wages, the price paid for labor; its limitations and what constitutes its amount. Wages were held to be determined fundamentally by the cost it requires to keep the average laborer. Wages fluctuate between a maximum and a minimum amount; the maximum constituting the whole of the product, is never realized; the minimum consists of the smallest amount it will cost the laborer to live.

Bohn gave some interesting figures touching upon the history of wages and prices in this country, prior to 1850. He also touched on the iron law of wages and the factors that tend to overthrow it.

The lecture was followed with close interest and concluded amid a round of applause.

Then came questions, thick and fast. One, in particular, desiring to know if a theoretical knowledge of wage labor was essential to a true revolutionary organization of labor, enabling the lecturer to dwell on the importance of such knowledge to the labor movement. Another wanted to know "the difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party." Though not germane to the lecture, the lecturer answered it briefly, and, in addition, referred the questioner to the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference." Another question, relating to the position of woman, in the Socialist Labor Party, enabled the lecturer and others, to show that it was equal to that of man in every respect. With few exceptions the questions touched on the lecture, in one phase or another.

At adjournment, a number of those present hastened to the table of the literary agent to purchase pamphlets recommended by the lecturer. The collection was a big one, amounting to $10.90.

An incident worthy of note occurred when Bohn called on all those present who were members of the Socialist Labor Party to raise their hands. Less one half of those present raised their hands. Then Bohn asked those present who agreed with the Socialist Labor Party and were not members of the party, to also raise their hands. The hands of the remainder of the audience, with one exception went up; whereupon Bohn addressed them on the necessity of joining and supporting the party; an address that was apparently received in good spirit.

Last Wednesday evening Justus Ebert lectured on "Modern American Labor Organizations." The lecture treated and the I. W. W. Frank Bohn will deliver the third lecture in his series, Surplus Value, at the same hall on February 20th.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

From Europe come the tidings of the execution by the Terrorists of the Governor of Penza, S. A. Alexandrovsky. Items of this nature are no longer "incidents." They are continuous. They follow one another with a rhythmic precision that tells its tale eloquently, loudly, convincingly. That tale is that the revolution in Russia has come to stay; that all claim of its having been suppressed is false. Progress being resisted with brute force, brute force answers brute force, and answers it not with the hot-headedness of anger, but with the deliberation of thought.

The rhythmic melody that comes from Russia in the forcible taking off of one prop after another of the barbaric Czaristic regime, tells the tale that the revolution has become incarnate.

Not to the American adaptations of the Russian Czaristic regime alone, also to the American adaptations of the victims of the Russian Cazristic regime does the Russian revolution preach its lesson.

To the former, the American capitalist class, which is re-establishing on our soil in Idaho the institution of the Bastille, the institution overthrown even farther back, nearly seven centuries ago at Runnymede—to the American capitalist class that is receding step by step from the heights conquered by civilization, and step by step is dropping back into the methods of barbarism—to that class the Russian revolution is sounding the warning that where a free press is throttled, the surreptitious lampoon leaps into life; that where free speech is muzzled whispered attack becomes inevitable; that where the right of free assemblage is denied conspiracy is engendered; that where the peaceful method of trial of strength, the ballot, is nipped the bullet, the dagger, or the bomb are the only response. Barbarism breeds barbarism. Where the methods of barbarism are resorted to in the interest of barbarism, corresponding methods of barbarism become the handmaid of Progress and the new birth, though retarded, inevitably triumphs, and triumphs in the massacre of the barbaric upholders of barbarism.

On the other hand, to the American proletariat the Russian revolution is illustrating the barrenness of aims without the proper organization through which to carry out those aims, and the fruitfulness of aims incorporated in organition. The revolutionary spirit has long animated large areas of the Russian population. Like electricity scattered in the air, diluted in the billows of the oceans, tingling in the clouds overhead, the revolutionary aim of Russia long remained ineffective. It broke out like an occasional thunderbolt, and reaction resumed its confident sway. Not so now. Not so because the soul of the revolution has at last been furnished with a body through which to act. Organization has enabled the revolution to become incarnate. From that instant the revolution went into permanent session; that instant sealed the doom of the Czaristic regime.

As in Russia so in America; as with the victims of Russian Czarism so with the American proletariat, the victims of American Czarism. True to the Marxican principle that the class instinct lies latent in the breast of the proletariat and needs but to be touched, the revolutionary electric current of the nation has long lain diffused among the masses. It was barren. It produced only occasional, disconnected "outbreaks." Its barrenness lay in the absence of proper organization. What the organization must be in which the soul of the revolution must incarnate in each different country depends upon the social atmosphere of each. As the Laplander clothes himself in bearskin and the denizen of the equator in palm leaves, so does the revolution clothe itself in different countries in different organizations. In the social atmosphere of Russia the organization is imperatively Terrorist; in the social atmosphere of American the organization imperatively demanded is the integrally industrial economic structure of the working class which, as the I. W. W. is struggling to become contemplates the unification of the proletariat on the POLITICAL as well as on the INDUSTRIAL field—on the political, to the end that the peaceful method of trial strength place the movement upon the civilized plane; on the industrial, to the double end that first that phyiscal force be ready to meet eventual methods of barbarism, secondly, that the structure of the Socialist Republic be ready to replace that of Capitalist Despotism.

The Russian Revolution has the floor. 'Tis not its fault if its teaching pass unperceived to the American capitalist and the working man.

'PROLETAIRE RABBLE'

HOLDS WELL-ATTENDED MASS MEETING IN SCHENECTADY.

Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W., Nails Falsehoods and Makes Exposes—Sherman Has Only a Cold 2,500 of Former I. W. W. Membership.

Schenectady, February 8.—A well attended mass meeting of the I. W. W. was held last evening at Red Man's Hall with Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary of the organization and Daniel De Leon as the speakers.

Trautmann made the principal address. Kirkpatrick had been in town and scattered around copious handfuls of the falsehoods in which the Sherman Detective Agency deals. Trautmann had with him a gripful of documents. His important points were one by one backed by these documents, not a few of which were photographic reproductions and original copies of evidence convicting Sherman of having plotted with the detectives to have Vincent St. John and Trautmann done bodily harm to if not killed. Trautmann promised a speedy leaflet with these incriminating documents. With the stenographic report of the first I. W. W. convention in hand he demolished the whole Sherman et al claim to right in the offices from which last year's convention ousted them. With a letter over the signature of John M. O'Neill, together with documentary proof from the Washington coal miners, he proved the alliance between certain W. F. of M. officials and John Mitchell. With a witness on the stage from the metal workers of this very city he proved that the illegality of the Kirkpatrick alleged Department was notified by him to Chas. W. Noonan of Schenectady who was on Kirkpatrick's alleged Executive Board, that he had notified Noonan of the corruption in that Department long before the convention, and that the said Noonan came back to Schenectady denouncing, not Kirkpatrick, but Trautmann. He showed in detail that at the most only 2,500 former members of the I. W. W. still clung to the Detective Agency. In short, Trautmann's address drove every point home. Questions followed and were met fully.

De Leon made the closing address pointing to the necessity of the workers' exercising their common sense, otherwise no organization of their class could survive. The capitalist class could always find some crook to let loose among the workers and rip them up with false information that common sense would reject.

At the close the following resolution was offered. If Kirkpatrick had any agents present they dared offer no objection. The resolution was adopted unanimously. They are as follows:

Workers of Schenectady in mass meeting assembled, declare:

"Industrial unionism, in its forms and purposes, was elaborately explained and its tenets made clear in the manifesto issued in January, 1905, to all workers of this land, and cheerfully and with enthusiastic response accepted by all, as embodying all the requirements that are essential and necessary for the construction of an economic organization of the working class, based on the recognition of the irresistible class conflict in society.

"Industrial unionism as thus propagated implied the organizing of the workers on lines as copied from present day institutions controlled by the capitalist class with the aid of the manifold agencies at their command, for the attainment of immediate and final results for the entire working class the world over;

"Industrial unionism being the appeal in response to which the workers of Schenectady made efforts to organize their forces as they believed to be correct and in accordance with the basic structure mapped out,

"But finding that the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World for reasons explained compromised the issue and failed to embody in the make-up of the governing rules of the organization the fundamental principles as espoused in that memorable manifesto, and finding further that the second convention, guided by the dire, yet wholesome experience of 15 months labor and efforts, at the command and request of the larger portion of the membership, as expressed in resolutions and iron clad instructions to their delegates, reaffirmed its positions on the basic features, forms, principles and immediate and final aims of the Industrial Workers of the World as laid down in the manifesto, and placed the organization on the granite rockbed of working class solidarity on the industrial field, in the farms, the mines, the mills, factories and transportation lines, as exemplified in an industrial union, into which all workers of an establishment, irrespective of trade or craft, be organized as the smallest unit of an industrial organization.

"Therefore, reaffirming our utmost faith in the great changes enacted by said second convention we also declare that we must immediately proceed to conform to these rules and organize exactly on the lines as decreed by that convention through its representatives, whose actions were approved by a referendum vote, and we announce herewith that the co-operation of all here present and those, whom we will reach, will be accorded to those chosen by us to execute the mandates of this mass meeting.

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SKOWHEGAN STRIKE

I. W. W. TEXTILE WORKERS IN CONTEST WITH LOCAL CAPITALISTS.

Marston Mills Closed Down After an Unprecedented Amount of Ill-Treatment and Degradation—All Hands Go Out For Right to Organize—French's Letter on Situation.

Chicago, February 6.—The General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World has issued the following circular:—

A FIGHT AT SKOWHEGAN!

The Industrial Workers of the World Resist the Oppressions and Brutalities of Employers.

To I. W. W. Men and Women Everywhere!

Fellow Workers: —

Organizer Sam French was sent to Skowhegan last week. His report is published below. When the letter arrived at headquarters to-day we considered it the strongest appeal we could send out. You well understand how a special effort is needed to help our fellow workers in fights that are inevitable. Send what help you can and send it quickly. Address contributions to

Sam J. French, Skowhegan House,
Skowhegan, Maine.
and notify W. E. Trautmann, 310
Bush Temple, Chicago.

Chicago, February 2, 1907.

LETTER FROM ORGANIZER SAM FRENCH.

In all the mill strikes ever seen this one is assuredly the best display of industrial solidarity that ever occurred.

There are about 175 involved in the strike all of them with 4 or 5 exceptions now members of the Local.

The Marston Mills in which the trouble occurred are owned by local cockroach capitalists of whom one Wallace Blunt is the President. The mill has always had a bum record and Blunt has boasted of his ability to keep unions out and smash them if they attempted to come in. Grievances innumerable have always existed, for instance in summer the windows were nailed down to keep the women from opening them and recently when the thermometer was ranging from zero to 46 below the weavers had to work without any heat. They had to put on so many wraps and clothing even to binding strips of cloth around their feet, that they finally couldn't work until steam heat was furnished sufficient to make the place fit to work in. And they go to work at 6 a. m. in this weather,—isn't that the limit?

The trouble came about in the following manner:—The women in the finishing room joined the Local. The next morning one of the most active of the girls, a good worker who has been employed there off and on for a number of years and made as good wages as any one in there, was discharged on the pretext that she had spoiled a piece of cloth by bad mending. Of course, a committee took the matter up and asked to see the cloth that the bosses claimed had been spoiled. The bosses refused to show the goods but claimed that the work was spoiled. It was customary to put meeting notices up in the mill, but now when a notice was put up the officials of the mill tore it down and declared with reference to the case of the victimized girl that they would not listen to or have any thing to do with any committee from the union or their employes.

The following Sunday Paul Vandoorne was here and a good meeting was held which had a good effect on the members who were in hope that trouble could be warded off until spring, or till organizations had been started in other woolen centers, but the next morning 42 men were laid off indefinitely on the claim that business had suddenly become slack. Although everyone knew that the mill was loaded with orders and had been advertising right along for weavers and in fact were now surreptitiously seeking weavers.

Every worker, man, women, boy and girl in the mill, including the engineer and fireman walked out of the mill and went home. The fireman blew the steam out of the pipes and pulled the fires from under the boilers and inside of an hour the temperature of the boiler room was some 23 below zero—everybody has skidooed and the poor overworked bosses had to go down and get up steam and stay all night in the mill to keep the place from being ruined by the frost. The engineer who is also the machinist and electrician walked out and went to the hall with the rest of the workers. Such a united move certainly never occurred before

(Continued on page two)

OHIO'S PARTING KICK

To Sherman and His Disrupters—No. 73 Endorses Convention

Hamilton, O., February 7.—Safe Workers' Local, No. 73, I. W. W., of Hamilton, Ohio, last evening, in special session assembled unanimously indorsed the acts of the Second Convention, and recognized the Executive Board elected by that convention as the administrative head of the organization. This local has 62 members in good standing. More than forty of these were on the subscription list of the "Industrial Worker." Sherman had this list and continually bombarded the membership with his documents. His side was fully known and discussed; and the local took plenty of time to decide; and its decision as above was a crushing defeat for Sherman.

Each member rose in turn as his name was called and expressed his opinion. The consensus of all was that they would tolerate no autocrats. When a convention of the I. W. W. met, it was responsible to the membership and not to officials, and only the membership had the right to reverse the acts of a convention. There was a general feeling of satisfaction that the I. W. W. was henceforth to be honestly administered by real representatives of the working class.

This is Ohio's parting kick to Sherman.

GOOD FOR ARKANSAS!

S. L. P. Section Organized At Pine Bluff—Enthusiasm Runs High.

Pine Bluff, February 4, 1907.

Dear Comrade Bohn:—Enclosed find charter application signed by fifteen applicants. We held last night the first meeting of the S. L. P. in Pine Bluff. Enthusiasm ran high. Revolutionists in other places are congratulating us and preparing to follow our example.

Yours for the Revolution,
Clinton Simonton.

MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL

Now Set for March 5th—Unless Again Postponed.

Boise, Idaho, February 6.—Unless there is another postponement, the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of murdering ex-Gov. Steunenberg, will begin in the Criminal Court at Caldwell, on Tuesday, March 5, 1907.

GOLDEN'S LETTER

OFFERING TO SUPPLY MARSTON MILLS WITH STRIKE BREAKERS.

Circulated by Skowhegan Capitalists, It Is Condemned and Repudiated by the Working Class, Who See Through the Manoeuvres of the Labor Fakir.

(Special Correspondence)

Skowhegan, Maine, February 7.—John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers, has taken the side of the brutal, unspeakable capitalists, in the Marston Mills strike. These capitalists are spreading the following circular:—

AN OPEN LETTER
—from—
JOHN GOLDEN, President
—of the—
United Textile Workers of America,
To the Striking Employes of the Marston
Worsted Mills, Skowhegan, Maine.

United Textile Workers of America.
Office of Secretary-Treasurer,
Weavers' Building, 142 Second St.,
Fall River, Mass., Feb. 5th, 1907.

To the Employees of the Marston Worsted Mills:

In regard to the strike now in progress at the above named mill, and brought about by what is known as the "Industrial Workers of the World," we desire to sound a note of warning to the people who are out on strike, relative to the so-called "Industrialists," as we know they have been deceived to a great extent by these people, which is a common practice with them. The Industrial Workers of the World was formed a little over a year ago by such men as Sherman and a man named Trautmann both well known in the labor movement for their disruptive qualities, and both bitterly antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor and its well tried policy of Arbitration and Conciliation. Since its inception no tactics have been too dirty in which they have resorted to in order to get back at the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated unions, even to supplying Scabs when union men and women were on strike fighting for better conditions, as they did in the strike of the Hat & Cap Makers in New York City, and later in Chicago, of which we have ample proof; their record is a long list of disastrous strikes in the short time they have been in existence, their principal policy being to pull people out on strike wholesale, sometimes on the most flimsy pretext, knowing full well at the time they have not a dollar practically speaking to assist the people they have forced out on the street; they have no standing whatever so far as the recognized trade union movement is concerned, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor, and as a matter of fact have even been openly repudiated by some of the leading Socialists of the country.

We regret that the people in the Marston Mill have been so carried away with the empty promises of these irresponsible and fake trades unionists but it is only a repetition of what has occurred in many other places where these so-called "Industrialists' have gained the semblance of a foothold; and we would earnestly advise them to return to work before it is too late, and if they desire to belong to a union, organize one that will have a legitimate affiliation with the recognized trade union movement of the country. Should they fail to take advantage of this advice, which is given in all sincerity, and with the purest of motives, we shall not hesitate to follow the example of these so-called Trades-Unionists, but with this difference, that if requested to do so we will supply the firm not with "Scabs," but with Union men and women, who while standing out for their own rights, will not lose sight of the fact that other people have rights also that must command respect and consideration at their hands.

With the hope that the advice given will be considered in the same spirit as it is tendered to them, and with best wishes for an early and amicable settlement of the trouble.

We Remain, Respectfully and Sincerely
Yours,
John Golden, President.
Albert Hibbert, Secretary-Treasurer.

Of course, the game of Golden is recognized here; it is to help the capitalists that he is after. His own graft depends on its ability to down the workers in their interests.

The open letter has caused bitter comment among local A. F. of L. men; and is repudiated by them.

Skowhegan, Me., February 8.—The "Somerset Reporter" yesterday contained a scab-herding offer made to the Marston Mills, by Golden of Fall River, leader of the pure and simple textile union. The offer has proved a boomerang. The central labor union here has voted unanimously that "Golden must retire and keep his nose out of affairs in Skowhegan, or there will be no unions here affiliated with the A. F. of L."

COLORADO'S SIBERIA

HUERFANO AND LOS ANIMAS COUNTIES' NOTORIOUS MINE MURDERS.

Letter of Italian Consul on the Primero Explosion Reveals Horrible Conditions—Coal and Railroad Corporation Unrestrained in Their Brutality and Lawlessness.

Florence, Colo., February 3.—In the "Rocky Mountain News" of Saturday last appeared a letter from the Italian Austrian consul, Pasquale Corti, and other matter, bearing upon the explosion at Primero, an account of which was published in the Daily People. What Count Corti has to say is of interest, making clear as it does the indifference of the great coal-mining companies of the State to the well-being of their employes.

A word first as to the conditions of things in Huerfano and Las Animas counties, in which is located the Southern coal field. These counties are controlled absolutely by the coal and railway companies, and conditions are such that they have been dubbed the Siberia of Colorado. There corporation rule flourishes in all its beauty, one of its features being an army of thugs whose business it is to keep the proletariat in a properly humble frame of mind.

Among the consequences of the corporations being allowed to run things to suit themselves is a series of frightful explosions in the mines owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company and other concerns. It is with this matter that the Italian consul concerns himself.

The situation is nothing new. During the incumbency of Dr. Joseph Cuneo in the Italian consulate, that gentleman was forced to protest against conditions in Las Animas County and the flagrant disregard of the law. How much was accomplished thereby may be estimated from the disasters that followed upon Dr. Cuneo's protest.

Mr. Corti opens his letter to the governor with an apology for his first official communication being in the nature of a complaint, and goes on to say that:

"As your excellency will know labor is very scarce and I must say that the majority of coal miners are Italians and Austrians, both deserving the esteem and gratitude of the community as to their robust hands is due the output of nearly 12,000,000 tons of coal."

I may say that the scarcity of labor in the Las Animas-Huerfano coal field is caused in no slight degree by the circumstance that conditions there are so intolerable that self-respecting people will not endure them unless forced to by poverty.

"Unhappily," continues Mr. Corti, "during the past two years there have been a number of fatalities in the coal mines of this State. At Sercio nineteen were killed through an explosion, through another explosion about twenty, at Maitland fifteen, and now Primero with twenty-four more, besides this the large number of individual cases."

Of the foregoing, the explosion at Maitland is the most interesting, as, on the Sunday preceding the event, a mass meeting was held by the miners, in which it was declared that, unless something were done to put the mine in order, a catastrophe was inevitable. Sure enough, on Wednesday the "accident" occurred, fortunately, however, happening at a time when but few of the miners were at work. This must be attributed to the company's good luck, not to its intentions, which was to run the mine to suit itself, irrespective of the wishes or the fears of the men.

It is not to be expected that the officials of a community dominated by corporations will be violently opposed to those who gave them life. For all that, one is hardly prepared for the display of brutality and callousness toward those who lay the foundations of a community's fortunes which Mr. Corti proves against the coroner of Las Animas county.

"A coroner's jury was called," says he, "and it began the hearing of testimony at shortly after three p. m. on Saturday, January 26, and concluded its work at about 5,20 p. m. on the same day. It was, as I am informed, the duty of the jury to ascertain the cause of the death and also the cause of the explosion and to ascertain whether there was any criminal negligence in the premises.

"The witnesses all testify that this was unknown and the state mine inspector states that this information could be obtained in a day or so.

"My attorney thereupon earnestly requested that the hearing be continued until such necessary information be obtained. It is my opinion that to hold such an inquest without fully performing the duties thereby intended works an injustice.

"The coroner informed me, as also my attorney, that the hearing would be continued but shortly thereafter and without any further notice to us the hearing was closed.

"Mr. Stark will personally submit to your excellency the following facts:

"First—That I was not officially informed, which is likewise true of the Austro-Hungarian consul, the notice of the death of my countrymen, which is required under Article XVI. of the consular convention between the United States and Italy.

"Second—That having learned of the disaster through the newspapers and private sources I came to Trinidad and left various phone messages for him at Primero to inform me as where and when the inquest would be held, to which no answer was received."

Mr. Corti concludes his letter to the governor by saying that, if proper steps are not taken to safeguard the lives of his countrymen employed in the different mines, he will be compelled to make representations to his government informing it of the dangers to which its people are subjected in this State.

Following the consul's letter, the paper takes up the matter and states that, "As a representative of the Italian and Austro-Hungarian governments Consul Corti went to Primero, shortly after the explosion, and there interviewed Coroner John H. Guilfoil. It was stated to the coroner that in order to make the investigation complete a number of the Italians and Austrians who were familiar with the workings of the mines should be called to the stand to testify. This proposition did not meet with the approval of the coroner, and the inquest was abruptly terminated after seven witnesses, all officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, had been examined. The verdict returned was in effect that the jury was unable to determine the cause of the explosion which resulted in the death of the victims.

"Great indignation was aroused by this verdict. Italians and Austrians were unanimous in declaring the inquest a farce." (They had better look out. If they go on like that, they'll become a "menace to the community"). "Many of them packed up their household goods, took their families and deserted the camp to seek employment where they would receive fair treatment. Since that time 200 more miners have taken their departure from Primero, some going to Arizona and others to New Mexico, leaving curses behind. More will go unless measures are adopted for their safety in the coal mines.

"The conduct of officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the owners of Las Animas county, is marked by outrageous indifference whenever a coal mine disaster occurs. In the Primero accident Consul Corti had occasion to consult many of the surviving miners. He was told that had the accident occurred half an hour later than it did, then at least 300 miners would have perished instead of twenty-four. From other sources came the information to the consul that the mine had not been sprinkled for some time, and that there was consequently a great accumulation of dust. Others told him that the timbering was unsafe, and that those in authority had been negligible in many ways."

It is stated that the consul is not so much interested in obtaining indemnity for the loss of the men killed, as he is in inducing the governor to compel the coal companies to comply with the law in the matter of safeguarding the lives of those who remain at work. Governor Buchtel, it is said, will "take the matter under consideration." He will call in the attorney-general and the attorney for the coal company and they will talk it over with the Italian consul. It is hinted that State Mine Inspector Jones will be called upon to explain his method of examining mines, which seems to be devised for the protection of the coal companies when an accident occurs.

In the meantime, the twenty-four victims of the Primero explosion are dead, and, when this affairs blows over, things will go on in the old way. That is, until the miners themselves take it into their heads to stop the wholesale slaughters.

Yes, things are bad in Las Animas county, but not so much so as in other districts controlled by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In Hartville, Wyo., for instance, a man is killed in the iron mines, is buried, and that's all there is to it. No report is made and the coroner would drop dead at the mere suggestion that he hold an inquest.

But give the devil his due. The C. F. & I. Co. is not quite as bad as may be imagined from the foregoing. It realizes that the condition of its employes is not what it might be, and that they may be elevated mentally, morally, and socially it maintains a "Sociological department" under the direction of Dr. Corwin, its chief physician. To bring sweetness and light into the lives of those living in the different coal camps, the experts connected with this department give lectures on such subjects as "How to sleep five in a bed without crowding," and "The higher life in a one-room shack."

The C. F. & I. Co. is a Gould concern, and it may come as news to the readers of the S. L. P. press—it certainly was news to me—that the heads of the company are to give the word for the social revolution This information was obtained from the veracious columns of the "Appeal to Reason." In one of his letters from Trinidad, Geo. E. Shoaf declared—this was prior to election—that 10,000 miners in Las Animas county—the number was afterward increased to 12,000—were ready to vote the ticket of the Socialist party and so start the social revolution agoing—IF THE COMPANY WOULD PERMIT THEM TO DO SO.

Don't laugh. Shoaf was simply outdoing the intention of Nature in making an ass of himself. E. J. B.

WOMAN'S FIELD

THE AWFUL CURSE OF CHILD LABOR—ABOLITION OF CAPITALISM NECESSARY TO WIPE IT OUT.

By RHODA M. BROOKS.

There is nothing in the whole capitalist system about which more has been said than Child Labor. Laws have been enacted, oh, yes, but law is about the most elastic thing on the face of the earth. "It, (the law) is whatever turn or trick a Judge chooses to make it," one lawyer told me recently, as he had practised many long years, he probably knew what he was talking about. Law with no sentiment or economic power to reflect, is the most senseless jargon of words imaginable, and may mean anything or nothing.

How many children who are working in shops, factories, stores and places of business whatsoever, are evading the law and be it said in sorrow, with the knowledge and full consent of parents and guardians as well as of employers? This is one of the latest ways that the capitalist system breeds liars and dishonesty, and is undermining the moral nature of the child at its very threshold?

"Oh, but my boy does not want to go to school; he is crazy to earn money," some mothers have said to me. Well, so is your boy crazy to skate on thin ice or go in swimming in deep water. Is that any reason why your good judgment should allow him to take the chance of drowning and let him have his own inexperienced way?

"But I need his earnings," many others say. Think of it, oh you mothers, that children's growing flesh and blood must be drained of its strength and vitality, of its right to have a strong and well and happy manhood or womanhood, in order that its stunted physique may eat and its morals be mortgaged to vice to swell the number of "horrible examples" the good church people love to "reform" and "redeem"!

Coming home on a car at half past six one evening, were two small boys sitting side by side, braced against each other, fast asleep, while the dinner pails between their tired feet told the tale of exhaustion. Neither could have been over twelve years old, yet when I roused one of them and asked him his age, he told me "I am fifteen in the factory." "But how old are you at home?" I asked. He looked around, shook his head and said nothing. The question frightened him, for he had learned the cruel lesson of being "afraid of his job."

Where are the wise mothers of to-day? Are they dressed in diamonds and silks? Oh, you could not expect THEM to cut off a large source of their revenue! All the money they can get out of the work of others, is just so much more pleasure in their lives. Dainty and fair, with white, bejewelled hands, they are as cruel as the veriest savages. They must have, and the cost in flesh and blood is nothing to them, if the flesh and blood be not theirs.

Are the wise mothers hiding among the church people? Well, if they are and granting their good intentions, they have no business to remain ignorant of the real conditions of life, where ignorance is such a crime.

Are the wise mothers swallowed up in the wage-slaves, the double slaves? Poor souls, they have neither time nor strength left for wisdom!

And so the case stands that these causes keep woman from understanding from caring and from working against and making impossible the selling of the young into a bondage without hope.

It is the curse of the father that his boys compete against him for wages. It is his curse that his wife and daughters all do the same. The whole thing is a boomerang that comes back with death blows to all, as well as to the worn, dragged-out, sodden and immoral man, who has lost the power to think and who curses—he knows not what. The shame of it is on the land. The fruits of it are bitter and poisonous. Who is to offer and enforce the remedy? The law? No, for the law is ever on the side of the capitalists and will protect them.

Who but the woman is to do the work? Who but the Socialit woman? The mother of children must become wise enough to protect her young from the fangs of capitalism, even as the brute-mother fights for her own. And to fight to some purpose woman must understand, must not shrink from the pain of seeing and believing; she must not allow her weakness to overshadow the weakness of childhood until it becomes an accomplice of the capitalist brute which is never full enough of profits and which cares not whether childhood or another pays the price—so it is cheap enough to leave the dollars and dear enough to make the workers stupidly contented with a miserable existence.

WOMAN, stand forth for your children! Child labor should not be "investigated" nor "reformed." Investigation simply means whitewashing and reform means nothing. The whole capitaist system must be wiped out and with it will go the evil of child labor. But as long as profits is the object of capitalists and necessity drives, child labor will continue to be a crime against humanity.

Stand forth, I say, or all the women of the future will point with horror to this period of capitalism and say, "That was the darkest time in the world's history—for there were no true mothers."

WORK AND FALTER NOT. STRIKE DEEP AND TRUE, fot hewing close to the line will make good the life of the child, the hope of the world and the elevation of all mankind.

UP TO YOU

IS THE WORK OF BUILDING UP PARTY PRESS—GOOD RESULTS OF ORGANIZED EFFORT IN CINCINNATI, O.

For the week ending February 9th, we received 112 subs to the Weekly People, and 31 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 143—a serioums slump as compared with the past few weeks. The wintry weather in some localities may have made the propaganda more than ordinarily difficult, but it does not account for such a falling off. We say to all who believe in the press of the working class, this part of the work is up to you. This haphazard effort will continue until you organize your forces to do the work systematically.

Section Cincinnati is showing the good results of organized work. We now feel that we can DEPEND upon that Section for a bunch of subs each week, and we should be able to DEPEND upon each Section for some returns regularly.

At this end we are using every effort to make the Weekly People worthy of its mission. By a change of type we have gained four columns in space over its recent capacity. This does not necessarily mean that contributors should lengthen their articles. Boil them down as much as possible. It means that more space will allow for more and varied contributions.

Those sending five or more subs were: John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 9; G. Peterson, Plainfield, N. J., 9; O. Schurtzgebel, Kansas City, Mo., 6; B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., 5; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: J. Scheurer, New York, $5; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., $4; E. Erikson, Culver, Minn., $3.25; 26 and 28 A. D., New York, $2.00.

See if you can't make up in next week's record for what is lacking this one.

During the week Labor News orders were fair. East Pittsburg, Pa., $7.00; Chicago, $4.50; Hamilton, O., $3.25; New Bedford, Mass., $2.90; Boston, Mass., $2.63; St. Louis, Mo., $2.25; New York, $2.25; Wheeling, W. Va., $2.00; Spokane, Wash, $2.00; Providence, R. I., $1.93; Indianapolis, Ind., $1.75; Butte, Mont., $1.50; San Francisco, $1.50; Valdez, Alaska, $1.00; I. W. W., Chicago, 33,000 leaflets.

Some cash in advance orders were received for the new edition of "Woman Under Sacialism.' Cincinnati leads with an order for ten copies. We need more—many more such orders.

It is very gratifying to see the interest that many women are now taking in the propaganda of the movement, and an effort should be made to extend their organization throughout the land. The women of the working class can become a power for the propaganda of the movement.

We have left to the last the, to us, just at present, most important matter. The question of payment of accounts. Our urgent call, sent out with bills, has by no means received the attention it should have. If you do not pay up on accounts we can not meet our obligations and the work is crippled. Again we would ask that each comrade act as a committee of one to bring up this matter at Section meetings. If you can not pay in full send on what you can, but be sure and send something, and at once.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party is going into the Spring campaign and has nominated a city ticket as follows: Mayor, J. Billow; City Clerk, M. Billow; City Treasurer, T. M. Davis.

In order to have a place on the ballot it will be necessary to secure seven thousand signatures, which means that all our friends will have to set to work. We call upon all comrades and sympathizers to help us along in securing these signatures. The time is short, for the petitions must be in by the 28th of February. To get them we must set to work at once.

All those wishing to get petitions can do so by writing to the undersigned who wil forward them promptly.

T. M. Davis, 148 Potomac Ave.

SKOWHEGAN STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

in a woolen mill and if the bosses had realized that the spirit of the I. W. W. had so permeated the employes, they would undoubtedly have hesitated to put the screws on so swiftly. The strikers are a splendid group of workers and have the respect of the workers and people as a whole in this vicinity. This is the result of good propaganda work carried on by Comrades Wright and Hapgood and their friends who are S. P. men—but oh, how different from the New York bunch of S. P.ites. These men are clear and honest and have the confidence of the workers. Wright is a good organizer and has done excellent work in getting the workers together and holding them in line.

The others declared that if these men were to be locked out in this manner that the concern would have to lock all hands out. There was no other stand to take in the face of the fact that this move of the bosses was a ruthless attempt to crush the life out of the union of the employes. This decision was arrived at about 2:30 in the afternoon and thereupon there occurred the most splendid display of Industrial solidarity that ever occurred in a woolen mill.

Everybody is sticking like a brick and my presence here has encouraged them greatly. All kinds of rumors had been spread by the Company lackeys that the I. W. W. wouldn't stand by the strikers and that it didn't amount to any thing anyway. It would have done you good to have seen the reception I got whan I spoke to them on Sunday afternoon. Every afternoon we hold a meeting in the hall and the display of enthusiastic optimism is inspiring. Myself and Wright instruct and encourage them and work up all the plans we can think of to work for a successful outcome, and in this we have the hearty co-operation of all the active members who show a fine spirit. We have gotten out circulars and given our side to the newspapers and are spreading a correct knowledge of our position throughout the whole district. Some of the young men and women have gone to work in other towns in Maine and Massachusetts, so as to avoid being a burden on the relief committee in case the fight is prolonged. Those who are not out on committee work following the afternoon meetings enjoy themselves dancing and singing in the hall. They have a piano, violin, accordeon and graphophone in the hall and both Americans and French are a good-humored crowd. If we get together enough money next week to be able to relieve those who will begin to be stuck for money this spirit can be kept up. There will be others willing to go to other towns to work, if we can furnish them their fare as we have already done in a few cases. A concert and ball will be held, which will help some, and we have started out a series of collection books in charge of the relief committee which will bring in some ready cash for immediate needs. I am establishing connections in Massachusetts and Rhode Island where we can send collection books and tickets for the sale of an oil painting donated by one of the comrades who is considerable of an artist.

This strike can be won and it MUST be won. The prestige this local through its active men like Wright, Hapwood and others has gained in this vicinity for the I. W. W., and the absence of such adverse influences as labor fakirs or pure and simple Socialists gives us a great field to work in. If we win this strike all Skowhegan, Madison, Fairfield and Vassalboro shops, not only in the woolen and worsted but in other trades as well can be organized. What is left of the pure and simple unions in this town are co-operating with us in a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting which we have arranged for next Sunday afternoon and which will be a great opportunity for I. W. W. propaganda. All I have talked with in the various trades agree that the I. W. W. is the proper thing and that it would be a splendid thing to have this whole district organized in it. The shoe factory here which has some 350 hands I believe can organize at once. I was up to Madison to-day with Wright and got the paper mill employes interested. They have two unions—Sulphite workers and Paper makers. They agreed that they would be stronger with only one on the I. W. W. plan. I am to get the floor at next week's meeting of the Sulphite workers union. A crowd of them will be down on Sunday. We are to send three colectors among them on pay day. The woolen workers up there are not organized and its up to us to organize them. As this cockroach concern in Skowhegan cannot stand being shut down for any long period without going into bankruptcy it is only a question of how much funds we can get and how soon we can get them, in order to win this strike. It will mean the reaping of a wonderful harvest in this state where a strike has never been won by the A. F. of L. and where the A. F. of L. cuts a very little figure, thus leaving the field open for us to sweep if we can tackle it in a systematic campaign. If you are in a position to keep one in the field, I believe I could bring you quicker and better returns from here, than by going elsewhere.

The following statement was issued and sent to Mr. Blunt yesterday by registered mail. It is self-explanatory except as to the discharge of North.

Wallace J. Blunt,
Marston Mills, Skowhegan, Me.

Sir:—

In view of the fact that we have been given to understand that the officials of the Marston Mill have alleged that they do not know what the employes are on strike for, and that no declaration of their position or demand has been made by them, we have decided in order to remove all differences from the situation and to give you no further chance to continue to imagine that you do not know what we want, to authorize our committee, whose names are here appended, to send to you this note thereby informing you that our position is that we demand:

1st, That all those employed at the Marston Mills on January 7th, 1907, be reinstated.

2nd, That the fining system in the finishing room be abolished.

3rd, That Charles North, overseer of the finishing room be discharged.

4th, That the many minor grievances be discussed and settled.

5th, That a committe of employes to be elected for the purpose of aiding in adjustment of any grievances that may arise, be recognized and treated with by the mill officials, whenever a grievance is referred to it by any one or all of the employes.

A statement containing the above letter will be sent broadcast so that it will be up to Blunt to cut out saying that the strikers are out without saying what they want. If ever a strike was unavoidable and justified this one certainly is.

In the finishing room a girl would be fined for poor work and then after the greater portion of her pay was held back for the fine, she was compelled to do the work over again for nothing. Thus it paid the Company to have a girl so bothered that she did the work poorly the first time, since by this system when the cloth was mended over again it cost them nothing. Downright robbery! Then to cap the climax. Overseer North was the kind of human brute that would say to a girl; "Here damn you, if you don't do better than this I'll stick my finger up your........and turn your..... around and bring you to your senses."

If any women of my family worked for him, I think I'd want to do more than merely having him discharged. Everyone claims that North's influence has been the main cause of the mill having become such a rotten joint to work in. He boasted when the union was first started that it would be smashed up the same as the S. T. and L. A. and all previous unions were in that mill. But there is a better class of workers on it now than there ever was and he'll have his hands full this time.

As usual, the press and pulpit has misrepresented the strikers. Father La Croix at mass last Sunday denounced the out-of-town bums who come here and stir up trouble and said that if the thing became serious and the militia were to be called out, he would be willing to fire the first gun himself.

We roasted him in the meeting in the afternoon and his own parishoners applauded us, which is a good sign. He will lose more than he will gain by that attitude, thanks to I. W. W. and Socialist propaganda.

Now fellow workers, take my word for it, this is a grand chance for us to show what we're made of. Back us up here and the I. W. W. will be put on its feet in Maine. Urge the Schenectady boys and the mine workers to aid us with all the funds they possibly can at once. The thing is vital and must be carried through successfully.

From now on I will drop a short note every day and let you know how things are going.

Hoping for success, I remain fraternally,

Sam J. French,
Skowhegan House, Skowhegan, Me.

Further comment superfluous. Workers, come to the rescue! Send contributions to Sam J. French, Skowhegan House, Skowhegan, Maine.

MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL AND THE PEOPLE

As already announced, the Daily People will publish telegraphic reports of the Moyer-Haywood trial by Wade R. Parks. Parks is favorably known to our readers through his reports of the addresses of Vincent St. John, on the Second I. W. W. Convention, delivered at Butte, Montana. The reports of the trial will not be stenographic, but will contain the important and leading features, as viewed from a working class standpoint. They will be re-published in the Weekly People. The trial, according to latest despatches, has been set for March 5; and, provided another postponement does not occur, the telegraphic reports will begin to appear in the Daily People of March 6, and the Weekly People of March 9.

In addition to the telegraphic reports, the Daily and Weekly People will publish concurrent matter, such as correspondence, editorials, reports of meetings, etc., bearing on the trial, presenting, on the whole, a comprehensive review of the historic episode.

Our readers, friends and sympathizers of the accused men and the working class, are urged to push the sale and subscriptions of both the Daily and Weekly People.

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AS TO POLITICS, ONCE MORE

(By John Sandgren, San Francisco.)

Having been granted the privilege of answering the critics of my views "as to politics," I shall gladly avail myself thereof.

First, as to the strength of the working class at the ballot box, I have no alternative but to accept the figures given by the Editor of The People, namely that the working class in 1900 constituted seventy per cent. of the population and that we would, theoretically, be able to muster a majority at the ballot box. But it must be admitted that the change from 1880, when the working class were fifty-five per cent., with a downward numerical tendency, is so astounding, that one may justly question the correctness of at least one set of the figures.

However, seeing that little importance is attached by my critics, who must be considered to represent the S. L. P. position, to the ballot as such, and to the question of our strength at the ballot box, discussion on this point may be dropped.

But, from another point of view the figures I gave under this head, somewhat amended, are of great significance in attempting to determine the proper posture toward political activity on the part of the working class, namely in the following sense:

Out of the whole mass of actual wage workers, men, women and children, there are approximately eighteen millions who can in no manner be directly interested in politics, to wit: 1,700,000 children wage workers, 4,800,000 women wage workers, 3,500,000 foreign wage workers, 5,000,000 negro wage workers, 3,000,000 floating and otherwise disfranchised wage workers; total, 18,000,000 approximately.

And nobody will deny that in the building up of the economic organization and constructing the frame work of the new, collective form of society, we will sooner or later have to take account of every one of these eighteen million wage workers. In fact, they are "grist for our mill," but what is to be done with them politically?

This open admission on the part of spokesmen for the S. L. P., although not new or brought out for the first time in this discussion—this admission that the ballot counts for little or nothing, will come as a shock to many faithful adherents of the ballot, who with one of my critics bravely exclaim: "Outvote them we shall!" This admission is another sign of the fact that working class "parliamentarism" has come upon evil days, the tendency throughout the whole world being to bring economic organization to the forefront and relegate politics to the rear. It may be hard for those who have seen and helped the revolutionary movement grow on political lines to vigorous manhood to now discard politics; the new tendency to re-organize the forces on exclusive economic lines, entering the political arena only in the negative way of "direct action" may strike them as unholy violation of sacred principles. But as Marx says in effect: "The proletarian movement ever comes back to its starting point, ever retraces its steps and begins anew, until it has finally struck solid foundation." So it is now. Parliamentary experience having brought out the weak points of the political method, a revolt from the "million masses" brings into existence an organization in which the workers shall meet the master class face to face (direct action), thus realizing, as Comrade Bruckere says, the Marxian motto: "The emancipation of the workers by the workers themselves."

In regard to the position that we needs must continue political organization for the sake of political agitation, to be used as a shield under which to mold and form the working class movement proper, i. e., the economic organization. I am far from convinced of its correctness.

Political organization and agitation without faith in the ballot or without, as in Russia, demanding the ballot, or as in Sweden, an extension of the franchise, is like running a windmill without any grain to grind or without any millstones to grind it with. The position being an artificial one, it will soon become untenable. It WILL FAIL to accomplish what it was intended for: to deceive the master class as to our purpose; it WILL accomplish what we least desire: to deceive our fellow workers and confuse. Such is the penalty one always has to pay for one of the gravest tactical errors in the revolutionary movement: double sense, dissimulation, upon which see page 85 in De Leon's work: "Two Pages from Roman History."

Political organization and agitation becomes an absurdity without the ballot, without parliamentarism. On this score allow me to quote from a recent article in Int. Soc. Review on the Italian movement: "Parliaments are not and cannot become organs of social revolution. The inherent social and economic qualities and tendencies of parliamentarism limit the possibilities of reforms. . . . It is a most ridiculous utopian supposition that a Socialist party ever can obtain a majority in the parliaments of any country. The social revolution which shall establish "the autonomous government of production managed by the associated working class" (Labriola), is above all a technical and economic fact which cannot be called into existence by an incompetent assembly, such as the parliaments of all countries are, but must result from the autonomous development of the capacity, and from the spontaneous initiation of those who attend to the process of production."

Again, I hold that my critics have not established the fact that the I. W. W. needs any shield or that the political organizations have any shield to offer. While the I. W. W. certainly needs the well trained membership of the S. L. P., I cannot but see that we must respectfully decline their offer to hold a shield over us to protect our coddling infancy. The I. W. W. can do, and is doing, everything in the way of agitation that the political organization is doing, it can address by word of mouth, it can distribute and sell literature, it can organize, and what more can the S. L. P. do? In fact, it would be a direct advantage to have the shield out of the way, as we could then address our fellow-workers somewhat in this way:

"Politics is the game of capitalism, it is a flimsy shell game in which your very lives are the stakes played for. As long as you workingmen are allowing yourselves to be bamboozled into pinning your faith to the ballot, the capitalist class does not want any better snap. For no matter how you vote, capitalism is perfectly safe. 'Praise be to God,' the capitalist class whispers, 'the blamed fools are still voting!' Therefore, throw away that old weapon of times begone, the boomerang-vote, and spring into the ranks of the militant industrial army, where shoulder to shoulder with our fellows we shall gain victory through organized strength." But here are some of the best fighters of the I. W. W., one night fearlessly proclaiming emancipation through organization and the next night "holding the shield" and exorting street audiences to vote the S. L. P. or S. P. ticket, when they well knew that such course is about as fruitless, as an eskimo dog's barking at the moon. No, the shield is not needed, not appreciated, and does not shield. Past has shown that the political agitator enjoys no more immunity or security than others. He may be "legal" and "constitutional," but legal opinions and supreme court decisions are made to order and cost only the paper on which they are written, so we are as much exposed to "law and order" if we parade in the masque and disguise of politicians as if we come openly forward as an economic organization, not to speak of the advantages of an open, straightforward course.

To those who defend political organization and agitation, because it would suggest to the ruling class our willingness to adorn ourselves in the conventional garb of legality, civilization, peace, etc., I would put the question: when did economic organization cease to be a legal, civilized and peaceful weapon? In fact, I would maintain that it is one of the newest and most perfected products of modern civilization. To those who plead for a much to be desired peaceful solution of the social problem, I wish to say that economic organization even with the purpose of taking and holding is primarily a peaceful organization, and it is a straining at gnats to maintain that politics is a more civilized, more peaceful weapon, when the political organization proposes to carry behind its back "the big stick" of the economic organization, with which to emphasize its civilized and peaceable intentions. The whole difference is the difference between direct and indirect action.

The question of peace or war is optional with the master class, it is not for us to decide which it shall be. But it is our duty to be prepared for both. Only the economic organization can do this. The political organization is capable of preparing for neither. It is incompetent to bring about a peaceful solution, because society will have to be reconstructed on economic lines, it would be incapable of preparing for war because its organization is only a general staff without a regular army. But why speak of peace or war. The capitalist class has already chosen war. Our blood has run in torrents, as in the Paris Commune, or bespattered the road to Hazleton and Cripple Creek; the rope has strangled some of our early champions and is in preparation for others. To speak of a possibility of peaceable settlement between us and the master class, is the same as the mutual agreement between the man flat on his back and him who holds the dagger to his throat. The war has been going on these many years and is raging fiercely now. How can anybody suggest a peaceable settlement, especially as we demand complete surrender?

Another thing which seems to worry some of my critics is that if we were to discard politics and have only an economic organization, we would, Peter Schlemil-like, be without a shadow or reflex, which is against the rule, as no economic manifestation should appear in public without its political reflex or shadow any more than a self-respecting citizen would go out without his shadow. These critics seem to forget that a revolutionary, economic organization with an aim to reconstruct society, has its reflex or shadow projected forward, and that no true reflex could be contained in the frame of politics. Insofar as the organization also serves the incidental purpose of fighting the every-day battles of the working class it is entitled to a shadow on the political field. But that shadow will be thrown as indicated in Bruckere's report of the French movement: our organized strength will cause the ruling class to fall all over themselves in an attempt to "reflect" us on the political field, in order to save themselves from a worse calamity.

For these and other reasons I still maintain that the Preamble of the I. W. W. should be so amended as to exclude political action. Only thus will we have found a solid basis upon which all workingmen can unite. The operation may be painful, but it must be endured.

John Sandgren.

[Again, for the sake of keeping the record clear, the first thing to be done is to record the fact that the question asked by The People at the incipience of this discussion remains unanswered, to wit, how are the ranks of the I. W. W., of the revolutionary army intended to "take and hold" the means of production, etc., to recruit the necessary forces in America for that eventful and final act of the revolution, if the I. W. W. were to start by rejecting the civilized method of settling social disputes, the method of a peaceful trial of strength, offered by political action, and plants itself, instead, upon the principle of physical force only?—This is the issue. Sandgren, like the others who hold with him, leaves it untouched.

We say Sandgren leaves it untouched. That is putting the case mildly for him. In so far as he can be said to have at all touched it, he overthrows himself. What was Sandgren's motion, so to speak? It was that THE I. W. W. DROP THE POLITICAL CLAUSE FROM ITS PREAMBLE. He who comes with such a proposition, and is met with the question, How are we to recruit our forces if we start by discarding the political, or peaceful trial of strength?—he who comes with a motion such as Sandgren's, and is met with the question just put, cannot do, as Sandgren does, show that the I. W. W. to-day, with the political clause which he would strike out, is doing the very work that we claim it could not do in the long run without that clause. If such a statement was meant as an answer to our question, the answer overthrows the original motion. It yields the point at issue.

We may again stop here. All that is essential to the issue is covered by the above observation. Nevertheless, again mindful of the experience that central errors often derive their nourishment, if they do not actually rise, from collateral errors, we shall here take up the principal mistakes, in Sandgren's reply—mistakes, which, though irrelevant to the real issue are important, relatively and absolutely.

First—Those critics of Sandgren, who agree with him against political action but found fault with his looking for support in statistics, do him and their cause injustice. There is no theory but should be based upon facts. Sandgren yielded to a correct instinct in seeking the support of figures for his conclusion. Who knows to what extent his erroneous conclusion was due to the erroneous figures that he quoted. Yielding to the same correct instinct he correctly returns to statistics. Again his statistical reasoning is at fault. The array of items that foot up eighteen million child, woman, foreigner, negro, floating, and otherwise disfranchised wage workers by no means warrants the conclusion that they "can in no manner be directly interested in politics." Far from it. The conclusion reveals one of the false notions that dominate the anti-political action mind. That mind cannot disengage itself from the notion that political action begins and ends with conventions, nominations of tickets and voting. This is false. Political action, conducted by revolutionists, consists in something else besides those acts; it consists in something else infinitely more important than any or all of those acts; it consists in revolutionary agitation and education upon the civilized plane that presupposes a peaceful trial of strength; that is, settlement of the dispute. "What is to be done with them [these child, woman, foreign, negro, floating and otherwise disfranchised wage workers] politically?" asks our friend. What? Fully sixty per cent. of them, that is, all, except the infants and the sick, can be made the carriers of the agitational and educational propaganda of the revolution conducted upon the civilized plane. Though they be not entitled to cast a single vote, they can distribute literature, and those who have the gift—tho' foreign, female, negro or otherwise disfranchised—can by speech promote the revolution by teaching it on the political platform—We all know that this actually happens.

Second—The indisputably correct and, indeed, cheering fact mentioned by Sandgren concerning the widespread revulsion from "parliamentarism," or be it pure and simple political Socialism, by no means warrants his conclusion that, therefore, the other extreme, total rejection of political action, is correct. Such a conclusion is a "non sequitur", is illogical from his own premises; indeed: his own premises warn against the conclusion. The knowledge that the pendulum just was at one extreme is a warning against, rather than an argument in favor of the point which the pendulum is bound to strike immediately after—the other extreme.

Aye, Sandgren correctly alludes to Marx. The proletarian revolutions as Marx says, "criticise themselves constantly; constantly interrupt themselves in their own course; come back to what seems to have been accomplished, in order to start over anew; scorn with cruel thoroughness the HALF-MEASURES, weaknesses and meannesses of their first attempts"; etc. The proletarian revolution started with exclusive physical force attempts; it "critisized", "interrupted" itself, and swung over to the other extreme of exclusive politics; it is again "critisizing" and "interrupting" itself and receding from that second extreme posture. The experience it has been making teaches it to "scorn with cruel thoroughness the HALF-MEASURES, weaknesses and meannesses of its first attempts." Experience teaches it that all extremes are HALF-MEASURES; that all half-measures are WEAKNESS; that all weakness leads to MEANNESS—corruption and treason. What corruption and treason the half-measure of pure and simple political Socialism leads to is palpably shown by the record of the Socialist party Careys of Massachusetts, Hillquits of New York, Buechs and Bergers of Wisconsin. At the same time, written in the blood of the workers is the corruption and treason that flows from the half-measure of exclusively physical force, or so-called "direct" action. The names of the McParlands, of Molly Maguire fame, and of the McKenneys of modern Colorado fame should suffice as hints—to say nothing of what the more recent Dumases and Petriellas are capable of.

The S. L. P. seeks not patronizingly to officiate as a shield to the I. W. W. The endeavor of the S. L. P. is directed toward promoting the vigorous development of the I. W. W., to the end that the I. W. W. may, schooled by the experience of previous half-measures, itself set up its own shield and itself hold up that shield which will protect it, in front, against the pure and simple politician; in the rear, against the "agent provocateur."

Third—Sandgren slips badly when he quotes, against the S. L. P. attitude, page 85 of De Leon's "Two Pages from Roman History," wherein the warning is correctly uttered and illustrated against the practice of double sense and dissimulation in revolutions. The passage is recommended to our readers. It describes Gaius Gracchus as bent upon overthrowing the power of the Senate, but keeping the secret "locked in his breast", and indulging in a bit of pantomime that could not throw his foes off their guard, and only succeeded in confusing, thereby "keeping away forces needful to his purpose, whom straightforward language would have attracted." We take Sandgren for too honest a seeker after truth to wish to imply that anything the S. L. P. has done, said or printed, whether with regard to the economic or the political action, can even remotely be compared to that HALF-MEASURE of Gaius Gracchus. The ballot of the S. L. P., and the ballot of that political reflex which the I. W. W., as a full-measure body, is bound to reflect, demands and will demand plump and plain the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class; that ballot does, and will, place the revolution on the civilized plane of a peaceful trial of strength; last not least, and above all, that ballot, equipped with all the experience of our Age, will school the proletariat in the absolute necessity of organizing the physical force—the integrally industrial Union of the working class—which it may and in all probability will need in order to enforce its program in case the capitalist class resorts to the brute measures of the barbarian. There is no "double sense" or "dissimulation" in that posture.

Fourth—Not unless Sandgren would make out of Marx a sort of Bible—a compilation of scraps from different periods of civilization, and therefore often contradictory—can he quote the Marxian saying "the emancipation of the workers by the workers themselves", as an argument against political action, seeing that the same Marx stated: "Only the Trades Union can give birth to the true party of Labor." Was Marx' idea that the Union would give birth to a useless thing? If "the emancipation of the workers by the workers themselves" excludes the thought of political action, then Marx floundered when he made the latter utterance. Marx was not infallible. If he is found to have erred the error should be specifically pointed out. Otherwise, in quoting Marx, he should be quoted fully.

Fifth—The next slip made by Sandgren is closely related to the previous one. He quotes Labriola. The quotation is a misquotation. It is that because it is put in a way suggestive of the idea that Labriola wholly spurns political action. The idea is wrong. Labriola's syndicalists (substantially the attitude of the S. L. P.) are affiliated with—what?—with the Socialist PARTY of Italy!—A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION! The sentiments in the quotation from Labriola are not different from those of the S. L. P. Such sentiments recognize the necessity of the ballot, without "pinning our faith" to it. They recognize in the ballot a potential means of a peaceful trial of strength, and they, so far from "pinning their faith to the ballot," provide for the organization of the physical force, which the political agitation enables us to organize, and which in all likelihood will be needed, but which the Movement will not allow itself to be heated into the blind passion of pushing out of the proper perspective.

Sixth—We must frankly admit our utter inability to handle Sandgren's contention that an economic organization determined to ignore the political ballot, is "a peaceful organization." Either he is color blind, or we are on the subject.

Seventh—Finally, Sandgren's closing paragraphs, declaring that there is WAR now, consequently, what is the use of considering peaceful solutions, reflects the unfortunate psychology of our anti-politics friends. Why spend so much time with claims about the peacefulness of the revolutionary economic organization, quotations from Labriola and Marx, statistical figures, parallels in history, etc., etc.? What they mean is that there is WAR now, and consequently we might as well fight. THERE IS NO WAR NOW. Unreliable are the conclusions of men who take a word, used in a technical sense, transfer that word to another technical sphere, and then give it, in the second, the meaning it has in the first sphere. There is CLASS WAR to-day; but the word WAR in that sense means something essentially different from the word WAR in the sense used by Sandgren when he says we might as well wage WAR now against the capitalist class. War, in the sense used by Sandgren, has not yet broken out. If it had his articles could not be published in The People, this discussion could not be going on, the capitalist institutions would not be available for the transportation of our thoughts, and neither could write with the peace and comfort that we do. There is no such WAR now. If there were, the discussion would be superfluous; the very fact that Sandgren has raised his anti-politics point is proof that there is no such WAR now. The only justification for Sandgren's contention would be the actual existence of war. Seeing there is none, the ground fails on which to sustain his point.

In the absence of the only reason why political action should be dropped—the existence of actual war—the only question of moment is how to equip ourselves for that war that we are all agreed we shall in all likelihood be involved in. The question put by The People at the incipience of this discussion remains unanswered. The glove, thrown down to our anti-political friends, remains on the field challenging to be picked up.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

WHAT A PITY—FOR GOODING.

(Special to the People.)

The Idaho Daily Statesman, Gooding's prosecution organ, says editorially on February 2:

"That story from Cripple Creek suggests another chapter of the confession of Steve Adams that has not been made public. It had not been known that he gave information about "Pettibone dope" other than that which had been hidden near Pocatello. This story suggests the wide range of the inquiry that ha sbeen made on the clues furnished by Orchard and Adams. It is a great pity if important documents have been lost by the fire in the safe, and the wonder is that the officers should have placed the treacherous stuff and important documents together."

PROLETARIAN BLACKSMITHING.

How to Turn Out Coffin Nails for the Capitalist System.

To individual members, sections and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York will celebrate their annual Spring Festival by holding a Concert and Ball at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 17th. As in the past a Bazaar and Fair will be held in conjunction with this affair and we call upon you to do your share in making it a success. Whatever you may be able to produce yourselves or by calling upon your wives, sisters and sweethearts who are talented with the needle or otherwise gifted in making objects for this purpose, the committee will do its best to dispose of profitably for the benefit of the Daily People. We do not think it is necessary to here emphasize at length the importance of strengthening financially the daily organ that gives expression to the aspirations of the English speaking revolutionary proletariat of America. Suffice it to say that all aid given to the Daily People is so many more nails in the coffin of capitalism. You cannot better employ your moments of leisure between now and March 17th than by creating some object for this Bazaar and Fair.

We request you not to buy anything ready made for cash. Wherever it is not possible to make anything for this purpose and you feel disposed to send something, send the amount which you intend to spend instead. The reason of it is obvious. Instead of giving a profit to a capitalist and the committee work to turn the present into cash, you can simplify matters all around by remitting the amount which you intended to spend. But we prefer if you would use your efforts in producing something yourself or call upon the women folks to exercise their talents in that direction.

Cash contributions and presents are to be sent to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

For the Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Secretary.

JAPANESE TEA PARTY, CONCERT AND DANCE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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It is the work of Providence to change the face of things, and remove them from one face to another. All conditions are subject to revolution, so that you need not be afraid of anything new.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINAS.

CONTINUOUS CHRISTMAS FOR POLITICIANS.

Washington despatches announce that the President is preparing a message to Congress in which he is to recommend the enactment of a law whereby a valuation of railroad properties shall be had, the cost of operation shall be determined, and the two items shall be used as a basis for determining rates. The proposition is nothing short of a plan to ascertain the amount of watered stock, which so greatly inflates the "capital invested" as to make the dividends seem trifling, and reduce the basis for rates down to the capital actually invested. Such a proposition sounds positively "revolutionary," in point of fact it is neither revolutionary nor anti-revolutionary: it is merely a scheme by which politicians may enjoy a Christmas that shall be continuous, instead of recurring only once a year. And the politicians so understand and applaud it.

Every law that is passed, intended to curb the arching neck of the capitalist steed, is simply a sop thrown to the jockies who ride the beast. Child labor laws, factory laws, etc., accomplish just one thing—to render the political placemen, appointed to enforcement, marketable commodities. Every "stricter law" passed is intended to raise the market price of these selfsame place men. A law that shall place in the power of politicians the right to nose into the criminal log-books of railroad corporations will reduce by not one drop the water out of the stocks; it will simply force the railroads to consider these politicians as shareholders, and part with some of the plunder to them.

"Labor Laws," "anti-Trust Laws," "anti-Corporation Laws"—these and all such devices are evidence of two facts. First, of the inevitable and ever closer partner relationship between political government and capitalist class; secondly, of the unavoidable necessity of overthrowing both political government and capitalist class, the overthrow of either without the other being but a scotching of the snake.

WILHELM A BRAYTON.

Observers of events are familiar with what is called the "Theatricals of the Ruling Class." Napoleon III walking lovingly arm in arm with the Emperor of Austria after the battle of Marengo; the then Prince of Wales, now King of England, traveling through Ireland "amidst continuous ovations"; Hanna telegraphing to McKinley "God still rules," when he bought his election to the Senate from a stiff Ohio opposition; the Republican boss of Rhode Island, Brayton, announcing to the country through the associated press that "The American Flag is safe" when, in the teeth of an overwhelming Democratic gubernatorial victory, a Republican minority in his State held the Legislature due to a shameless apportionment whereby less than one-fourth of the people of Rhode Island can control a majority of the seats—these and many more such instances of "Theatricals" are common. Common, however, though they be, and seemingly used thread bare, it has been left to the German Emperor to leap abreast of Brayton and theatricalize some more.

The press despatches from Berlin announce that the supplementary elections having been held, and that about one half of the former Social Democratic seats in the Reichstag having been lost, a "spontaneous popular demonstration" took place;; the paraders marched "many thousand strong" to the palace; and the Emperor "with cheeks aglow with emotion," addressed them saying "I thank you that your patriotic sentiments have brought you here." Brayton had better go and hide his head in shame. The Emperor can give him cards and spades in "Theatricals," and beat him, hands down.

On the stage, comedians conceal their actual color under heavy layers of rouge, and however sorrowful their hearts may be, aided by skillful lines of paint, they can hide their sighs in the wrinkle of a smile. It would be interesting to ascertain to how many inches of red paint the Emperor's "cheeks aglow with emotion" were due, and sighs how many fathoms deep struggled to be concealed in the wrinkles of the Imperial artificial smiles when the returns of the German elections were communicated to him.

De facto the German elections are a defeat to the Kaiser. The vote against his regime has towered upward. Nor is the circumstance of a reduced democratic number of seats conducive to any comfort. On the contrary. That very circumstance, as in the Rhode Island case, contributes to make the virtual defeat more galling, in that the Imperial "victory" is stripped even of that dearest quality to the feudal heart—bravery. The heavily reduced representation in the Reichstag by a party that alone shows a marked growth in the popular heart would, of itself, be enough to arouse suspicion; when, however, that diminished democratic representation is returned, not only with an increased vote, but with the highest vote of any other party, while that same representation is among the smallest of all, then the finger of scorn is pointed at the victor as a player with weighted dice, as a coward who pretends fairness but fights with unequal weapons. This year's Reichstag elections emphasize the utter shamelessness of the German apportionment. Rotten boroughs, casting a few thousand votes, have a representation equal to that of populous districts casting many hundred times more votes. The feudal warrior has become a capitalist craven.

The exigencies of the approaching Revolution act as wondrous levelers. High-born Kaiser and low-born Brayton kiss as equals—both in the ditch of Class Rule chicanery, both in the role of painted theatricals.

MALTHUS EXHIBITED.

The reports from the Northwest are to the effect that the car shortage has caused and continues to cause enormous losses, no slight suffering, and even death—while the dividends on railroad stock continue to climb, shedding proportional well-being. In these days when capitalism, driven back from ditch to ditch along the lines of defense, is resuscitating Malthus as a justification for the sufferings of the masses, the Northwestern car shortage incident with its double trail of woe for the many and bliss for the few is a gem.

Owing to car shortage two thousand freight cars, loaded with Christmas goods billed to Dakota towns lie in the yards of the Minnesota Transfer Company since December 1. At least half the number lie scattered along the sidetracks between the Twin Cities and the Dakota eastern border. Christmas goods contribute to cheer without necessarily contributing to keep up life. But that is not all. Large shipments of grain, intended for the East, also lie banked up. Grain is a staff of life. Deprivation thereof impairs life. As everybody knows who has ever looked over statistics of birth, lean times are reflected in low figures of birth. Who will doubt but that some desperate capitalist pundit, desperately catching after straws, may catch at Malthus, and holding up the figures of mortality and low child birth in these days say—"Malthus is demonstrated; population increases faster than food and raiment; against this latter barrier the rising tide of of population must dash itself; is it Nature, not we, capitalists, who are responsible for human suffering!"

That such claims will be made there is no doubt; they are already being made—and careful are the makers thereof to keep dark the fact that the evil results to which they point and which they seek to shift upon Nature's shoulders are the result of capitalism exclusively—of capitalism which finds it just now profitable to create a car famine.

Capitalism has reached a point when it has become a mill stone around the neck of Humanity.

AND THIS IS "ETHICS."

Among a collection of recent Sunday addresses, pronounced by Prof. Felix Adler before the Society for Ethical Culture and forwarded to this office, is one delivered on last January 14th at Carnegie Hall, in the course of which this passage occurs:

"The greatest evil of surplus wealth lies in the means of its accumulation."

Not unless "ethics" spells "twaddle," or unless "outrage" spells "ethics" is there any sense in such a passage, especially when reeled off an "ethical culture" platform.

"Surplus wealth" may mean two distinct things. It may simply mean an amount of wealth in excess of what is required—and then it should work no harm. It should be reason and signal for a wholesale vacation. The term, however, may also mean a superabundance of wealth in the hands of a privileged class, whose power to enslave the disinherited class is thereby magnified—and then the thing works evil. The connection in which the learned and ethical Professor used the term is obviously the latter. Obviously, there can be no evil, "greatest" or otherwise, in the first sort of "surplus wealth." Evil being admitted to be detected in "surplus wealth," the "surplus wealth" meant must be of the latter category, and the evil detected, and the evil "ethically" condemned, is not the power such wealth imparts to economic despotism, but the means by which such wealth is accumulated.

As well may our "ethical" apologists for capitalist guilt declare that "the greatest evil of murder lies in the taking away of life"; or, "the greatest evil of arson lies in the setting of property on fire"; or, "the greatest evil of forgery lies in the signing of another's signature"—as well may the modern debauchers of ethics and philosophy to the needs of capitalism say that as say that "the greatest evil of surplus wealth lies in the means of its accumulation." The reasoning would be as cogent; the subterfuge as transparent. Of course "the greatest evil of surplus wealth lies in the means of its accumulation," the implication, however, that surplus wealth can possibly be accumulated by means other than guilty is as viciously absurd, and absurdly vicious as would be the implication that murder, forgery or arson could possibly spring from ethical motives or acts.

"Surplus wealth"—that economic power lodged in the hands of one per cent of our people whereby this trifling minority can hold the mass of the population in subjection, and necessarily itself riot in all the crimes of the decalogue,—that wealth is unaccumulatable except by criminal means. The closing paragraph with which Marx sums up the genesis of the industrial capitalist—"if money, according to Augier, comes into the world with a congenital blood-stain on one cheek, capital comes dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt"—applies literally to recurring "surplus wealth" down to our own days. Nor can any amount of incense, burnt around the monster, be the incense "atheistical" or "theistical," "Tammany" or "Ethical" or what not, remove or even conceal the blood, or down the stench the blood exhales, that "Surplus Wealth" comes into the world clotted with.

How long ago was it that Harry Kendall Thaw's father was praised as a "hard-headed," "common sense," "keen business man"? That was only the other day, since the slaying of White by Harry K. Thaw. That line of defense was then resorted to in order to allay hostility towards a millionaire's son. The Thaw millions were to be shown to be the product of a virtuous mind in a virtuous body. Now the whole Thaw family is trying to prove that the whole family is insane, on both sides, and from away back.

William Ellis Corey, the adulterous President of the Steel Trust, should either muzzled by the capitalist class, or the Labor Movement should preserve his utterances phonographically. If the worthy Corey is allowed to go loose, his every utterance will be a blow between the eyes of the capitalst mythical claim to the effect that the sanctity of the family rests upon their shoulders. Just arrived from Europe, whither he traveled with his paramour, the gentleman was asked whether his reported marriage or engagement with the actress Miss Gilman was true. The answer was: "How is the stock market?" With capitalists the "purity," "sanctity," etc., of the home resolves itself into a stock market proposition.

In the measure that the Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio looms up as a "President-maker" the curtain rises over his own past record disproving the capitalist class's claim that "no one can grow rich by legislation." The Foraker record proves that, without legislation to back it, the capitalist class would to-day be a pauper class.

A nice little, sweet little fraud is uncovered in Washington. By means of a false system of weighing and averaging about $40,000,000 has been paid by the Government to the railroads for the carriage of mails in excess of what was due the companies. Needless to say the railroad corporations are the backbone of capitalist pillarship of Law and Order.

In the Fifties of last century a slave-holding Senator of the United States called the northern workingmen mudsills. Now, fifty years later, the London "Globe," an aristocratic paper reputed to reflect the views of the "nobility," not a few of whom are kept afloat by American heiresses, pronounces "the common people of America the great RUCK OF THE POPULATION." Who will deny that it is the South and not the North that conquered.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

HOW KIRWAN "ANSWERS."

Readers of The People are aware that what promised to be a brisk correspondence between Wm. E. Trautmann, the Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer of the I. W. W., and James Kirwan, the "acting" Secretary-Treasurer of the W. F. of M. suddenly came to a dead stop about three months ago. It will be well to recall the facts in the case.

Certain moneys, $9,433.06 cents, had been collected at the headquarters of the I. W .W. for the Defense Fund of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. The amount had been sent in full to Kirwan by Trautmann and receipts therefor locked in the safe at the old I. W. W. headquarters. This happened during the months of April, May, June and July of last year.

Subsequently, the I. W. W. convention having overthrown Sherman together with his assistants in the work of scuttling the I. W. W. (treasury and organization) in favor of Gompers's and Mitchell's A. F. of L. and obedient to the behests of the A. F. of L. Socialist party officials, the Sherman plotters took forcible possession of the old I. W. W. headquarters, broke open the safe, removed or destroyed the receipts from Kirwan, and Mahoney, the "acting" President of the W. F. of M., among them, went about in Chicago scattering dark hints that Trautmann had not delivered in full the moneys which he received for the Defense Fund. They confidently asserted "Trautmann cannot produce receipts."

Trautmann, not yet fully aware of the extent to which the A. F. of L. S. P. conspiracy went, and shrewdly lying low so as to entrap all the conspirators, let Mahoney and Sherman talk, and wrote to Kirwan, under date of last October 25, courteously requesting a statement of the amounts Kirwan had received from him for the Defense Fund. If Kirwan was not in the conspiracy, the statement would have come without further ado. Kirwan, however, under date of October 29, sent Trautmann an insulting letter in answer. In that letter he repeated almost verbatim some of the expressions that the conspirators in Chicago had been using—insinuating that Trautmann's accounts were not straight. Had Kirwan stopped there he might yet have "saved his pork," and that of his fellows. Obedient, however, to that Providential law whereby criminals are scatter brained, Kirwan construed Trautmann's letter as indication that Trautmann was in a fix. So holding, Kirwan, with an assumption of a good deal of magnanimity, admitted receipt of $8,433.06—ONE THOUSAND LESS THAN HE HAD ACTUALLY RECEIVED, AND HAD GIVEN RECEIPT FOR, but which receipts he knew were no longer available by Trautmann, for reasons stated above.

The next act in the drama was an open letter addressed by Trautmann to Kirwan. The letter was dated last November 8. In that letter Trautmann gave Kirwan the unwelcome information that he, Trautmann, was not dependent upon Kirwan's receipts to prove he had forwarded the $9,433.06 in full to Kirwan, and that Kirwan had received the amount. He informed Kirwan that the Chicago Prairie State Bank, through whom the drafts had been forwarded to Kirwan, held the vouchers or the receipts signed by Kirwan; that the Prairie State Bank furnished him, Trautmann, with a statement of the said receipts or vouchers; and that the statement was as follows:

"On April 15, 1906, the sum of $3,500.00
"On May 14, 1906, the sum of $4,000.00
"On June 1, 1906, the sum of $1,500.00
"On July 22, 1906, the sum of $433.06"

—in all $9,433.06, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE than Kirwan admitted receipt of in his letter of October 29 to Trautmann. Trautmann then called upon Kirwan in that open letter of Nov. 8—"Mr. Kirwan deny if you can that you have received the sum of $9,433.06 for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense Fund!"

No answer came. The silence of the grave ensued. Like a toad nailed to a barn-door Kirwan gave no sound. But the publicly nailed Kirwan did not remain inactive. Following the path so thoroughly beaten by the officialdom of the S. P. and of the A. F. of L., who whenever convicted in public, resort to the tactics of the mole against the "proletaire rabble" before whom they dare not stand up in public, Kirwan has been "writing letters" in private. Unable to smash the I. W. W. in open fight; aware that the interests of Belmont's lieutenants can not bear the light of day; conscious that the treason, plotted against the interests of the Working Class by the "A. M. Simons, Editors," the Bergers, the Volkszeitung Corporations, etc., has no chance except by the diabolical method of whispered calumny; finally, confident that, in the distracted state of mind of the workers, the surest way to prevent Working Class unity is the police-spy trick of scattering suspicion;—Kirwan, like a Macbethan "rat without a tail" has been "doing, doing, doing." Before us lies the evidence. It comes from Almena, Kans., where the by Trautmann publicly nailed Kirwan has been seeking to stab the same Trautmann in the dark, in the interest of the Sherman, who is equally nailed in public, and who will within shortly be publicly nailed some more with photographic reproductions of letters by himself, vouching for the trustworthiness of men, photographic reproductions of whose affidavits, revealing the police-spy nature of his instructions to them, will likewise be given to the public.

Is such conduct as that of Kirwan and the Kirwans discouraging? Not at all! Such are some of the problems the Movement presents; and it is just such problems that vindicate S. L. P. policy and tactics—the most rigid system of agitation, education and organization, without which the Working Class will ever be exposed to the police-spy tricks; but with which the police-spy will have as little chance as the bacterial microbe has on strong, healthy, sound lungs.

THE JAPANESE SITUATION.

The Japanese situation is growing critical for this country. In the present crisis, it would be well for the working class to look the matter in the face, for their own benefit. One thing should be evident to them and that is, that the Japanese question is an economic, and not a race question. Senator Perkins may assert that the American and the Japanese are "two irreconcilable races;" others may declare the ancient fallacy regarding the non-assimiiation of the Occident and the Orient, but it should be remembered by workmen that assertions and declarations are not facts, no more than affidavits are lobsters. It is admitted, in diplomatic circles, that the present demonstration against this nation is only made possible by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Americans have always prided themselves upon their alleged Anglo-Saxon descent. To Great Britain they have turned as the land of their fathers. Were there any truth in the assertion regarding the irreconcilability of Americans and Japanese, on racial grounds, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would be an impossibility. This alliance contains those elements of mutual interchange that show the theory of irreconcilability to be untenable. And so also with the theory of non-assimilation. Were this theory also well-grounded, this alliance could not endure; nor would we behold the wonderful assimilation of western culture by modern China and Japan. On the other hand, neither would we witness the marvellous reaction, as witnessed in the influences of China and Japan on western art, scholarship, science, industry and statesmenship; and the intermarriages that have grown out of them; all of which have so far proven of the greatest advantage to the civilized race. It was but a few short months ago, that this country was ringing with the praises of Japan, and its wonderful contributions to progress, according to western ideals. Are these contributions no longer valid? Are we to spurn them now on some theory of irreconcilability and non-assimilation?

Assertions and declarations must give way to facts. Neither of the former touches the essence of the present crisis. That crisis revolves around the question of commercial supremacy in the Pacific. This crisis was forced by the pro-Russian attitude of the United States, in the settlement of the Japanese-Russo war. This attitude was detrimental, in its logical development, to the expansionist interests of both England and Japan in China. Its one result was to force the present Anglo-Japanese Alliance, with its attendant conflicts. California is but the opportunity to bring the crisis to an issue. If war comes, as there is every indication to believe it will, it will be, like all modern wars, war for foreign markets. The blame then, must fall on the damnable capitalist system. This system, by robbing the working class of the greater part of its products, makes foreign markets and wars inevitable. With these facts clearly before them, the American working class will not be enmeshed by race prejudices. Their cry will not be anti-Japanese, but anti-capitalist. They will exclaim, Down with Capitalism! On with International Solidarity!

MOVING FUND KEEPS MOVING

$1,600 NOW ON HAND—SAMPLE OF MANY LETTERS RECEIVED—GOOD PLAN OF BRANCH 2, SECTION SOUTH HUDSON.

The Moving Fund keeps moving up toward the required $3,000. More than half that amount is now on hand. During the week ending February 8, $93.66 came in, making the grand total $1,589.49. Now for a good, long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether; and the job will be soon completed and the needed amount raised.

Many letters of cheer and encouragement continue to come in from all quarters. They will be given more fully in future issues. For the present, the following very good one will suffice:—

"Scherrer, Idaho, Feb. 2, 1907.

"Mr. F. Bohn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed you will find $10.00 for the Moving Fund. I wish that workingmen could be made to understand how very necessary it is to have a press that stands like a giant between the robbers and their victims, defending the working people against fraud, rapacity and plunder, and pointing out to the robbed and plundered class the path that leads to freedom.

"Were it not for the Daily and Weekly People, the disgraceful horde—the "organic law" Mahoneys and "incidentals" Sherman and Co.—would be successful in their dastardly plot against the I. W. W. at the late Chicago Convention. But thanks to the Socialist Labor Party press, the plot has been exploded and the plotters exposed as liars and perjurers and relegated into that obscenity from whence they sprung.

"Wishing the movement success, and the Daily and Weekly People a wider field in which to spread the light.

"I remain, yours faithfully,
"P. O'Rourke."

This stimulating letter should cause our friends and comrades to extend their efforts in behalf of the Moving Fund. We notice in many places the lists are being circulated exclusively among Party members. All should do as Branch No. 2, of Section South Hudson, N. J. They appropriated $5 from their treasury when the call was first issued. They have since taken the list "outside," and send in $4.50 collected and will have more. That is the way to do it. Keep the lists going. Reach out among the friends and sympathizers of the movement for contributions.

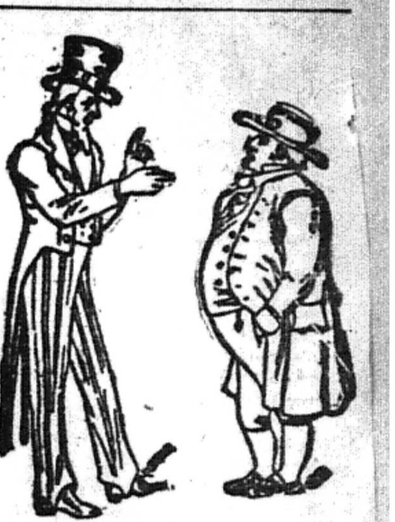
If you haven't a list send in for one.

Amounts Received.

List 13, San Francisco, Cal., H. Goss, $1; S. M. Morrison, $1; Section San Francisco, S. L. P., $5; J. W. Johnson, $2.50; T. McDermott, $1; C. J. H. Berg, $1; H. Peterson, $1.50	$ 13.00
List 16, Pittsfield, Mass., J. P. Farrell, 25c.; J. C. Gerhardt, 50c.; H. Schmalfus, $2.25; L. O. Nudick, $1; J. Zoellinger, 50c.; "Sympathizer," 50c.; "Simpson," 25c.; "Dunham," 50c.; O. Lange, 25c.	6.00
List 110, West Hoboken, N. J.	2.66
List 114, Branch II., Section So. Hudson Co., N. J., S. L. P.	4.50
List 160, 33 and 35 Assembly District, N. Y., A. Dormagen, $1; G. Rosenblat, $1; F. Hachauer, $1; A. Zimmerman, $1; J. Holst, $1; P. Weber, $1; O. Pouhusen, $2; "149th St. Subway Station," $5	13.00
List 223, Erie, Pa., H. Spittal, $2.15; F. Hassenbuttl, 10c.; F. Stamper, 25c.; T. Holler, 20c.; K. Bork, 20c.; J. Zorman, 10c.	3.00
List 313, Reading, Pa.	.75
List 354, Claypool, Ind., J. S. Decher, 25c.; W. T. Colbert, 25c.; O. P. Stoner, 50c.	1.00
List 360, Ashland, Mass., C. T. Bjork, 50c.; D. Enger, $1.50; Mrs. D. Enger, $1.50; J. Johnson, 50c.; A. Carlson, 50c.; H. L. Keens, 50c.; W. H. Young, 50c.	5.50
List 429, Monessen, Pa., C. Listek	.50
List 452, Daily People Office, Miss A. E. Berger, 75c.; T. J. Holmes, 25c.; L. Meinecke, $5	6.00
California, San Francisco, W. Weiss	1.00
Colorado, Denver, M. Cassell	1.00
Connecticut, New Haven, A. Fisher	.50
Michigan, Detroit, G. Fauser, 50c.; B. Topate, $1; W. Williams, 25c.; G. Tontalishi, $1; P. Bamewell, 50c.; J. Kortan, 25c.	3.75
Minnesota, Bear River, D. Lyons	.50
New Jersey, Paterson, E. Romary, $1; U. Frueh, $1; M. Durkin, 50c.; A. Lessig, 50c.; J. Riether, Jr., 50c.; J. C. Butterworth, $1; E. Koettgen, 50c.; J. E. Dietrich, 50c.; P. Colditz, 50c.; F. Young, 50c.	6.50
New York, New York City, W. Merian, $1; Dr. L. Bama, $1; L. Weiman, $5; 14 Assembly District, $3; Dr. J. A. Levitch, $5; Dr. Rabinovitz, $2; A. Steinberg, $5	22.00
Ohio, Toledo, F. Schade	1.00
Washington, Culver, P. O. E. Erickson, 50c.; Curlew, F. Anderson, $1	1.50
Total	$ 93.66
Previously acknowledged	1,495.83
Grand Total	$1,589.49

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y—Treas.,
Press Security League.

February 8, 1907.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—It does seem to me that there is something decidedly perverse in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—That's something new. As a rule Socialism is sniffed at because it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J.—I don't think it ought to be sniffed at; what ought to be done to it is to burn it out.

U. S.—That's severe. And why this severity?

B. J.—I'll tell you. There are thousands upon thousands of people, say hundreds of thousands who are content with their lot, and submissive to the existing order of things. I don't say they are as happy as I'd like to see them. But they are happy now with their lot. Down comes Socialism upon them, stirs the discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse.

U. S.—Let's see. You can't fly. You are perfectly happy with your legs for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and descants upon the great pleasure that you could enjoy if you only had wings, besides legs, and could fly; and he prevails upon you so much and he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B. J.—Bravo, well put!

U. S.—And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of the nature of such agitation for wings?

B. J.—Exactly! Now is not that perverse?

U. S.—Yes; THAT would indeed be perverse; but such is not Socialist agitation.

B. J.—What else is it?

U. S.—Now let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are in good health, and are happy in that; nevertheless it is only appearance; there is death gnawing at your vitals; you have a tapeworm inside of you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and undermining your health; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get over that, your recuperative powers not yet having lost their elasticity, and you preserve your happiness. Some knowing one comes along and discovers the evidence of the mischievous parasite inside of you; he tells you of it; informs you of your danger; and thoroughly arouses you out of your ignorance of your condition into a thorough appreciation of the danger you are in. Has he not "destroyed your happiness?"

B. J.—He has for the moment; but for my own good. What he tells me makes me take measures to rid myself of the parasite within me, and to become positively happy.

U. S.—And that is good?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—And such is the case with Socialism; and that is what it does for those who enjoy the happiness of stupor, are disturbed therein, and aroused to rid themselves of a danger not understood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J.—What danger?

U. S.—The danger of the existing of a capitalist system. More insidiously yet than the tapeworm undermines the constitution of an individual does the capitalist system undermine the health and, with it, the happiness of a nation. It renders the living of the working people the masses, harder and harder; it gathers their substance into the hands of a small parasite class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock them down for good and all, unless that day is prevented by the alarm signal given by Socialism.

B. J. looks contemplative.

U. S.—The only perverseness in this case is the conduct of the paid brood of politicians, pulpiteers and professors who seek to lull into security a nation that is now being sucked day by day by the tapeworm of capitalism which it ignorantly is carrying in its inside.

The modern Sphynx is the new Duma. Will it be revolutionary? will it be reactionary? There is, of course, middle ground. The revolutionists say little or nothing. Less does the Czar say. But his perplexed, worried, apprehensive and haggard countenance speaks volumes.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

FOR A GOOD REPORT OF THE MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Although I am a member of the Socialist party I want to see the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial reported to the working class in such a manner as to clearly bring out its importance and revolutionary significance to the workers; to this end I will agree to subscribe $5.00 toward a fund to be raised to enable you to send a first-class reporter to Idaho to report the trial to you by telegraph; and, if you will publish a call for subscriptions, I think the amount can be raised. Also would suggest that if the fund is raised to make the bundle rates on the Weekly People as low as possible.

Let us try to call the hosts of the Revolution to the front!

Yours for the Revolution,
Covington Hall.
New Orleans, La., January 31.

GREETINGS FROM A CONVERT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Revolutionary greetings to the uncompromising Socialist Labor Party, that is steering the battleship of working class emancipation, and aiding to build up the Industrial Workers of the World as an economic organization.

I belong to the Industrial Workers. I have been a member of the Socialist party for over three years. I thought it was the revolutionary party until last convention of the I. W. W. I saw I could not depend upon the Socialist party privately owned press, so I sent for the Weekly People to get the straight goods.

The rottenness that exists in the Socialist party is going to dash it on the rocks of corruptionism. I will join the Socialist Labor Party as a member at large. Find enclosed $1.00 for membership application and $1.00 for moving fund.

F. Anderson.
Curlew, Wash., January 27.

GOOD ADVICE FOR AGNOSTICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I attended an anniversary meeting of Thomas Paine's birth last Sunday in Pain Hall and listened to two addresses, that every Socialist ought to have heard. One of the speakers, a Mr. Martin from Hyde Park, who told me he is a recent convert to the Socialist belief, and was chairman of the meeting, read a paper that in the main was a scholarly and scientific treatise on conditions of to-day, laying particular stress on the fact that the Agnostic or follower of "Age of Reasonism," if he wished to keep up to the front of the procession, should direct his broadsides not at religious Superstitions as such but to the economic field.

The other speaker, a Mr. Bland, who was once an Orthodox Minister, but became an Agnostic, delivered an inspiring address on Thomas Paine, his life, work and achievements, against the almost insurmountable difficulties of his day.

Paine, he said, was so tenderhearted that he would not needlessly hurt any living creature. Arriving in France at the time of the Revolution 1791, elected to the Assembly, he voted against taking the life of Louis XIII. knowing that by so doing he was courting death, but he argued, "kill the king but spare the man."

Paine attended a banquet at which the guests were proposing their favorite toasts. Among these guests was Franklin, America's greatest man of his day. Franklin proposed the toast to the U. S. of America, saying "Where Freedom is there is my country." Paine's ideal was something more inspiring than that. He said: "Where Freedom is *not* there is my country" and he proposed the "Republic of the World." "To do good is my duty; the World is my country."

Paine, the lecturer said, was absolutely the first person demanding abolition of capital punishment; equal human rights for every member of the human family; abolition of slavery, and a peaceful arbitration of all international disputes. The arbitration of the sword, he held was the very acme of injustice.

O. S.
Boston, Mass., February 3.

SOCIETY AND WOMAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Modern conditions have assigned to woman a new role in society; they have changed her sphere of activity and necessarily her code of morals. The same economic factors, which have revolutionized society from top to bottom, have forced out woman from her narrow channels of domestic occupations and pursuits, into the open field of modern life.

Woman must acquire new virtues and new morals. The old slogans became hypocritical phrases; they don't fit any more these new conditions. Their shallowness is apparent to the most superficial observer, to the most unsophisticated mind.

The modern family is a heap of ruins; its sanctity is mocked in the open courts by its most interested, ardent advocates and preachers, the defenders and supporters of capitalism themselves.

The millions of proletarian women and children, torn away from their husbands and fathers, buried in the dens of Capitalism, called factories and mines, in order to support by their slavish toil an idle and corrupt class; the daughters of the working class driven by exploitation and want into unnamed transient trades; the women of the middle class confronted with new unprecedented problems; with the growing fear of a dreadful uncertain to-morrow, which irresistibly drives them into the bargains for life called modern marriage, are a challenge and most emphatic condemnation of the old rotten order of things.

Why does woman submit to these appalling conditions, so passively and silently? There can be only one answer and explanation. Because man, her teacher and guide, has never stopped to teach her and preach to her, through pulpit and press, her old virtues, her feminine virtues, which have served him so well for so many centuries; and she, being a reflex of Him, has shaped herself according to his ideals and aspirations.

If this be true, that Woman is the reflex of man, what shall we think of our comrades, judging by the poor showing which their wives and daughters make in the ranks of the Socialist Movement. Can they answer us? Or shall we answer ourselves, that the emancipation of woman must be the work of woman herself? We are justified in coming to such conclusions, by the lack of logic and judgment displayed by our comrades in neglecting so long the Socialist Education of Woman. What the movement is most in need of is Socialist education of the woman. And we, The Socialist Women of Greater New York, realizing this fact, appeal to our comrades all over the country to lend the Socialist Women their moral and financial support, in their efforts at basing that new important movement upon a solid scientific ground expressed, in a vigorous, popular literature that will supply the long felt need of a stirring factor to awaken the potent energies and activities among women, which will strengthen the Socialist Movement of the country, and thus hasten the Day of Emancipation from wage slavery.

Press Committee,
Socialist Women of Greater New York.
New York, February 1.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE LEARNED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Sunday evening, February 3, Isaac Specktorsky addressed the Industrial Workers of the World at their hall, southeast corner of Twelfth and Jackson streets, this city. The subject: "Industrial Education," was changed at his suggestion and "Social Education" substituted.

Specktorsky began by informing us he was a member of the Socialist party, and ended by telling us that he expected us to wipe the floor with him, figuratively speaking.

The purpose of his talk was to show us the fallacy of adhering to the class line; he said that was our cardinal mistake. If we would only give up this fanatical doctrine of class hatred, Socialism would have a phenomenal growth.

He contended that the Socialist Labor Party especially retarded the movement by its obdurate, fanatical, narrow-mindedness, that estranged the people, not only from itself, but also did incalculable injury to the Socialist party. Among other things Specktorsky said our position was enough to make Karl Marx turn in his grave. It was foolish to say that all social evil had its source in economic injustice. We made the mistake of attributing all things to, and judging all things by, an economic standard. We should be more liberal, more broad-minded; the workers were not the only ones that suffered; the poor dear capitalists suffered also, and our economic conception of history was all wrong.

Would we learn the cardinal principle of true social ethics? Then listen and become wise! The social problem is such a complicated affair that all other issues are simple in comparison. No other problem, now! in the past! or in the future! is not! was not! will not be! so very complex. Here Specktorsky entered into a dissertation, so learned, so impressive, so confounding, and so confusing, that this poor scribe can not quote him; it must be left to your imagination. The best I can do is to tell you that astronomy, physics, biology, evolution, revolution, mythology, physiology, and, let me see, I am not exactly positive, but I think sexology, also, was brought into requisition to prove to us poor wage slaves, we could not emancipate ourselves alone. It was such a stupendous task that only with the help of, and our co-operation with, the better elements of society could we hope to accomplish it, and even then only in about ten million years.

Oh! We were all right; we were heroes, every mothers' son of us; our self-denial in coming up once a month like little majors, and depositing our big little two bits, which was our dues—this was admirable, considering that our wives and children liked bonbons, and some of us stood on the soap box until within about three days of death, from the ravages of consumption, and then, with tears in our eyes admonished our comrades to keep up the good fight, while we laid off long enough to die. And Specktorsky's voice had such a sonorous tone and his eyes were so soft with pathos, that you couldn't hit him with a brick, if you wanted to.

Specktorsky read us some excerpts from Karl Marx and some from Kropotkin. He told us of the self-denial of our apostle, and how he could have been a millionaire if he wanted to, but preferred to think for us, and write for us, and pawn his beloved silver spoons to buy bread, and stand with his back to the wall when he met his friends, to hide the worn out elbows of the coat his father wore. And then it was he told us how, if Karl Marx could hear us he would turn in his grave, and his voice, I believe, trembled, and his eyes glistened with unshed tears, and, as he looked at us, he seemed to say: "Oh! you poor, dear apostates, aint you ashamed of yourselves to twist and turn this beloved masters' words to suit your own selfish purposes?" And I thought I heard a half suppressed sob coming from the direction of the chairman, Max Eisenberg, and I looked that way and, will you believe it, he was grinning, his face was so screwed up that if I hadn't opened the meeting myself and had the members pass on his nomination, I would actually have thought him a little curly haired Irishman; for, you see he was that ashamed of himself, and his untimely hilarity that he sunk himself down as deep in his chair as he could and stuck his handkerchief in his mouth.

Well, to make a very long story short, the Prof. rang in Morris Hillquit, and cited his work on the Socialist movement in America, to prove we were retarding the movement by teaching the class struggle. When he was asked if he knew that this same Morris Hillquit tried to spike the wheel of the international movement, at the Amsterdam Congress, by introducing the backward race resolution, the poor man, with all his education, industrial and social, was ignorant of it, with all his deep learning he was ignorant of current events in the movement of the party to which he paid dues!

Wisdom! oh, wisdom!! Thou poor outraged goddess!!! How thou must have suffered the night Isaac Specktorsky spake—unless thy humor is as fickle as Max Eisenberg's. And Specktorsky left us with such a sweet and tender smile, as much as to say: "Now, will you be good and learn." B. S. Frayne.
Cincinnati, O., February 5.

GOOD I. W. W. AGITATION

In Los Angeles, with August Gillhaus As the Speaker.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 3.—The I. W. W. held a largely attended meeting January 27 at Burbank Hall, which holds about 700 and was well filled. The subject was "The Coming Union," which was ably handled by August Gilhaus of New York, who expounded the principles of the I. W. W. forcibly and concisely; and who as ably denounced capitalism and craft unionism. C. Riddle was the other speaker and G. S. Holmes the chairman.

The time came for questions. It had been rumored that there would be a large number of A. F. of L.-ites there to propound them. We thought there would be something doing; but, alas, although there were a number in the hall, not one asked a question. A couple of political S. P. party students asked a couple of questions which were really foreign to the subject, but which, nevertheless, were ably answered by Gilhaus.

These meetings will be continued by the I. W. W. of Los Angeles in the same hall.

The meeting netted in collection $14.50 and there was literature sold to the amount of $2.40. Let the good work go on all over the country and then Sherman and his band of traitors will see that the "proletarian rabble" and "doughnut brigade" are capable of things which they in their fondest dreams of a reactionary Industrial Union, could never see.

Press Committee Local 12.

AN OPERATORS' ORGANIZATION

Over 50,000 Illinois Miners Believe Mitchell's "Union" Such.

Springfield, Ill., February 6.—Disintegration has set in, in the United Mine Workers Union; 48,000 loss of membership, in the last year and a greater number in bad standing. Many of the local unions in this state are refusing to send delegates to the coming state convention; many have also refused to vote in the recent election of officers, notwithstanding the fact that there is a fine for not voting. They are convinced that the U. M. W. is an operators' organization, controlled and dominated by the officers whom the rank and file are seeking to get away from. The I. W. W. is taking root among them.

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the
DAILY PEOPLE,
the Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.
It is owned by Workingmen,
Edited by Workingmen,
Supported by Workingmen.
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2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.

WISCONSIN S. D. P.

HOW THEY PRACTICE "INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM."

They Introduce a Memorial Promoting Race Hatred, and Then Present Another In Favor of Interparliamentary Peace Unions—Bourgeois Thrift Also Lauded—The Wonders of Possibilism Never Cease!

Milwaukee, February 6.—The Social Democrats in the Wisconsin Legislature must have a very strange conception of the basic principles of Socialism. Three bills reflecting the fact were introduced by Mr. Brockhausen and Mr. Berner. The three bills certainly show up the sincerity of the S. D. P. when it claims to be "strictly in line with International Socialism," and yet takes a position that the International Congress of Amsterdam expressly repudiated.

As these measures will interest the readers of The People, we therefore present them in full. Here they are:

By Mr. Brookhausen—

"Whereas, The overpopulation of the Asiatic nations of Mongolian origin has caused the overflow of those people into other countries, and,

"Whereas, The conditions in this country peculiarly favor the immigration of those people to our shores, and,

"Whereas, The immigration of those people, by their lower standard of living and of society, has resulted and does result in the lowering of wages and of the standard of living of the American laborer, and,

"Whereas, Such people are unfit to become citizens of this republic and have no intention or desire to fit themselves to become such, but to rather return after a few years to their native lands, thus resulting in an economic loss to this country, and,

"Whereas, The exclusion of the Chinese has tended to preserve the economic and social welfare of this country, therefore be it

"Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That we memoralize congress to extend the present Chinese exclusion laws so as to apply to all Asiatics of Mongolian origin, and,

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the president of the United States, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, and to each senator and representative from this state."

Could the old fashioned 'Frisco sand lot orator, or the new anti-Japanese middle classer improve upon this "socialist" statesmanship?

Mr. Berner, another Social Democratic member of the Wisconsin Legislature presented this resolution:—

"Whereas, The progress of industry and the happiness and prosperity of the people of all countries depends upon the maintenance of peace among the nations of the world; and,

"Whereas, International wars have resulted usually from jealousies due in a large degree to mutual misunderstandings which could have been made clear by conferences ond investigations; and,

"Whereas, It would promote the progress of peace international relations to have a parliamentary union at stated intervals, composed of delegates from all nations; and,

"Whereas, The friendly relations existing between the United States and all nations make it peculiarly fitting that the proposal should come from this coun-

"Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, That we respectfully memorialize the congress of the United States to initiate proceedings to invite the nations of the world to send delegates to an interparliamentary union for the purpose of discussing and establishing a system of international arbitration and investigation of disputes between nations and to arrange for a permanent interparliamentary union at stated intervals, and be it furtner

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the president of the senate of the United States and the speaker of the house of representatives, and to each of the senators and representatives from this state."

This bill surely caps the climax. First the Social Democrats divide the races then they seek to unite them in "parliamentary peace unions." As for the economic basis of war, and the necessity of removing it to insure peace—"forget it."

Another memorial to congress, was introduced by the Social Democrat Mr. Brockhausen, as follows:

"Whereas, It is important that the individual be encouraged in frugality under conditions that render all savings secure, and,

"Whereas, It is also necessary that the individual should have absolute confidence in the depository of this savings, and,

"Whereas, The experience of England, France, Belgium, Australia, Hungary Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and other countries of the world has proven the public advantage of postal savings banks; and,

"Whereas, The last report of the comptroller of the United States shows that the governmental savings banks of the world have a total number of depositors exceeding eighty-five and one-half millions, and total deposits aggregating eleven billion; and

"Whereas, The experience of England, covering a period of forty-six years since the establishment of postal savings banks has proven,

"1—The absolute security from loss

"2—The convenience of making deposits.

"3—The ease of repayment, which is not affected by change of residence.

"4—Safety against personation and fraud.

"5—The prevention of poverty by the development of thrift.

"6—The ready means where no other banks exist of a safe deposit.

"7—The education of the young and untrained to the knowledge of the use and management of money, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the senate, the assembly concurring, That we most respectfully memorialize the congress of the United States to promptly enact such legislation as will establish a system of postal savings banks under the direction of the postoffice department of the United States; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of the state to the president of the United States."

Workingmen be thrifty, henceforth, for your poverty in the past was due to your extravagance!

It would make the old and new fashioned race haters and bourgeois diplomats and economists envious to see how these "socialist" statesmen would rid the states of "backward races," those inclined to warlike temper (sic), and extravagant people.

Verily the wonders of possibilism never cease! H. B.

LETTISH SOCIALISTS

Lined Up With S. L. P. and I. W. W.—Growing In Numbers.

J. Procum, secretary of the New York Section of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, yesterday gave the Daily People an interesting account of the origin and progress of the Federation.

The Lettish people, who emigrated from the Baltic provinces in Russia, to this country, now number about 100,000. They are located mainly in New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

The first Socialist organization formed by them was organized in Boston, in 1898. It was called The Lettish Social Democratic Alliance. The Alliance published in Cleveland, through Raufman, an organ called "Ausekls" (Dawn). "Ausekls" was edited in Boston by Bunszh. Besides this organ, the Alliance published many pamphlets. The first was called, "Sozialisms un Sozialististu Strahdneeku Partijas platforma" (Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party platform); the second dealt with machinery; and the third was entitled "What Workingmen Should Know." In 1902, a booklet was issued on Lettish conditions in Germany.

The Alliance is the parent body of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation. The federation was organized in 1905; the San Francisco Lettish Workmen's Society, the Cleveland Social Democratic Alliance and the Boston Alliance, being the original constituent bodies. The Federation is organized according to Sections. There are at present four of the latter, in Boston, San Francisco, New York and Seattle. Only those workingmen and workingwomen who subscribe to the tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party, are admitted to membership. The Federation also indorses and supports the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Lettish Socialist Labor Federation is composed mostly of workingmen and workingwomen who intend to stay in this country. They accordingly lay most stress upon the American working class movement. In this respect they differ from the Lettish Social Democrats, who are mainly intellectuals, teachers and middle class members, who intend to return to Russia when conditions there permit. According to Procum, they believe that the payment of 25 cents a month dues toward the support of the Russian revolution entitles them to be called Socialists. Unlike the Federationists they do not understand anything about workmen's organizations in this country. A few of them are even petty anarchists. The Lettish Social Democrats publish a monthly organ called "Strahdneeks" (The Worker), which devotes its columns to the Russian revolution and Socialist party. Lettish immigrants coming to this country, who are revolutionarily inclined, join either the Social Democrats or the Socialist Labor Federation.

The Lettish Socialist Labor Federation is carrying on a vigoous agitation. It publishes a 24 page monthly organ, "Proletareets," at Boston; edited by J. Kunsun. Monthly lectures are also held, with good results, those in Boston attracting audiences ranging from 300 to 400 in number. In San Francisco, well attended lectures and debates are held every Wednesday evening. Seattle also displays activity in the lecture field. In this city, the lectures are held at Columbia Hall, 1407 Second avenue, every third Sunday in the month, at 2 P. M. The next lecture will be given by J. Procum on the 17th inst. The subject will be "Trades Unionism in the United States."

The Lettish Socialist Labor Federation is increasing in membership, and its active men and women are very hopeful of the outlook.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. G. D., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The term "general strike" is an absurd term. It implies the Revolution, but states acquiescence in capitalist ownership. To "strike" means to walk out of the factory, and leave the capitalist plant in the capitalist's hand as the acknowledged owner. At the same time, those who claim that "we would all starve" in case of a "general strike" (meaning the general lockout of the capitalist class) talk nonsense. All the wealth of the land, bakeries, restaurants and granaries included, are actully in the keeping of the working class. The reason that "keeping" is not turned into "possession" is that the taking possession means the Revolution; and the Revolution presupposes integral industrial organization. The working class not yet being so organized, the Revolution is out of question.

T. S., NEW YORK.—Cash does not make a paper. Without cash no paper can exist, no doubt—no more than without breath a warrior could live. But blew all the breath you like into a poltroon, that will not make a warrior of him.

E. W. ROSLYN, WASH.—Art inclined to become an anchorite? The question—"Would not humanity be better off if the masses were left in blissful ignorance with a few clever men to lead us?"—would imply as much. May be such a state of things would be conducive to greater and general bliss. It is clear, however, that the law of human life will not have it thus. It is the problem that good men, occasionally also ambitious ones, in the terrestrial Roman Catholic Hierarchy have set themselves to solve. Their failure proves the impossibility of the thing. They have again and again reached a certain point of success, and have as regularly fallen down again. Human nature will rather suffer with progress, than be blissful in stagnation. Tennyson voiced the human sentiment correctly—rather fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

E. R. P., CLEVELAND, O.—"Integrally industrial" means the industrial organization of an industry so affiliated with all and similarly organized industries that they all together constitute the industrial production of the land. For instance, the brewery workers are organized substantially upon the industrial principle. They are not, however, integrally organized industrially because their A. F. of L. affiliations are craft Unions. The practical consequence is that, altho' the brewers are so organized that they could "take and hold" the breweries, the holding would not last because they are not integrally connected with the rest of the working class—one set of these being disorganized, the other set as good as disorganized being A. F. of L. craft concerns, while the I. W. W. is yet too young.

F. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—It requires less talent to be an "agent provocateur"—a decoy-duck of workingmen into the shambles of battlefields swept by capitalist guns—, than to be a politician ranter—a decoy-duck of workingmen into the quagmire of pure and simple political Socialism.

P. O. F., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Certainly the "Volkszeitung" could have lived on the S. L. P. basis. Was not The People started, and is it not upheld on that basis? But the Volkszeitung Corporation, its placemen, lawyers and numerous agents—they could not have lived on the S. L. P. basis. The paper is there for them, not for the Movement.

A. C., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—That some S. L. P. men in the I. W. W. may not always have acted wisely is more than possible But how about some of the S. P. men in the I. W. W.? Unwise action is always blamable being always harmful. Nevertheless, whatever sin an unwise S. L. P. man may have committed in the I. W. W. is a sin of love for the I. W. W. Are the sins of the S. P. men in the I. W. W. of the same nature?

H. J. S., NEW YORK.—Non-party-ownership of the press means non-membership-ownership. A paper that is not owned body and soul by a party of Socialism can not choose but have non-members among its owners. That the day may come when it is wholly owned by non-members is evident. The inevitable revolutions, going on and bound to go on for some time yet in the Movement, render the danger of such ownership by a controlling majority of non-members not only possible, but probable.

J. A. S., GLOBE, ARIZ.—People who understand the terms they use know that democracy does not mean that an organization is to be run by the notion of any one of its members, whether he be out of office or in office.

Members of the S. L. P. know that, if anyone is aggrieved because an article is rejected on account of its size, which would take up a whole page of the paper, besides its worthlessness, such an "aggrieved" member is not tyrannized by the Editor, because the said member has recourse to the National Executive Committe, a body composed of a member from each organized State, and that Committee controls The People, subject to a general vote of the Party membership.

S. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—First. We are not aware that John Mitchell addressed any Labor Day meeting in 1906. He appears as the second Vice-President on the Civic Federation.

Next question next week.

L. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—One critic out of season can raise more dust than a dozen constructionists can allay. The part of the I. W. W. man now is to organize, rather than to find fault with I. W. W. headquarters.

T. W. E., WINONA, MINN.—There is strictness and strictness One strictness is the rigidity of a corpse; the other strictness is the rigidity of a steel rod—responsive to the temperature and the thrill of the surrounding conditions.

C. R., NEW YORK and G. F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The questions you ask on the subject "As to Politics" deserve more than off-hand Letter Box answers. They will be duly considered under the head "As to Politics." Space does not allow more than one of these articles a week.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Notice arrived too late for publication.

O. H., NEW YORK.—Now to your second question—

Read the "Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress." The matter of the "backward races" resolution is there treated in full, pp. 70-72; and the resolution itself will be found on pp. 101-102. With the signatures of those who proposed it. There are five signatures 1 from the Holland delegation, 1 from the Australian delegation, and 3 from the Socialist party delegation, to wit, A. Lee, Morris Hillquit and H. Schlueter. Adolf Klein of that S. P. delegation joined the S. L. P. delegation in hooting the thing out of the Congress.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Now to your second "little question"—

Indeed it would be a valuable piece of work to state the names of the Senators and Representatives in Congress who "represent certain industries." Are you aware that all the Senators (and there are 90 of them) represent special interests, and that of the 300 and odd Representatives fully one-half are in the same box? Such a thing can not be handled letter-boxically. It means more than an article; it means an essay, which, in order to be of value, should be complete. That means lengthy research. Try it. It will do you good, and its publication would redound to your eternal glory.—Now, don't be lazy, go ahead and do it.

A. M. S., GAGETOWN, MICH.—Now to your third question—

Subject to correction, our impression is that there is no "usual interest" collected by the U. S. Treasury when it deposits "surplus" in National Banks. Our impression is that such deposits are looked upon as an "accommodation to the U. S." and no interest is demanded. The Treasurer's report has not a single item on the list of receipts that indicates revenue from interest.

Next question next week.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your third question—

The ballot laws allow single or independent candidates on the ballot, provided they secure the necessary number of signatures to appear on the ballot.

F. H. B., BOULDER, CAL.—Guerchouni, from whose address to the judges who sentenced him to death the quotation was taken, was not put to death. He escaped via Japan. Is now in the United States. He is a Socialist, affiliated with the Russian Socialist Revolutionary party. This answers the first two questions.

Next one next week.

A. A. D. P., CANTON, O.—First. The passage from Marx in which he says: "Only the Trades Union is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor" occurs in the report of a conversation that Marx had with a Unionist named Hamann in 1869. The conversation is found in several pamphlets containing Marx's articles.

Next question next week.

O. M. H., KANSAS CITY, MO.—This year's address on De Leon's tour will not need, as in 1905, a stand for a poster. Nevertheless, if the thing will weigh less than 20 pounds (the less the better) and can contain a sheet of black material on which can be written with chalk and the chalk erased, it will always be useful. Nine out of every ten questions put can be better elucidated with a board. Not infrequently such illustrations occur while speaking. If the stand can be gotten up in time, ship it to St. Louis, care of some S. L. P. member for delivery. Watch People for De Leon's St. Louis date.

TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Wait till next week.

J. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; D. E. G., PITTSBURG, PA.; H. F. F., SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.; S. G., NEW YORK; A. M. G., NEW YORK; T. J. H., WEEHAWKEN, N. J.; T. A., DULUTH, MINN.; A. A., ALMENA, KANS.; L. D. A., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; T A. J., LOUISVILLE, KY.; T. Q., GALVESTON, TEX.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on Friday, February 8, Moren in chair. Archer and Augustine absent.

Communications: From Labor News Co., requesting settlement of committee's indebtedness of $56.12, and that New York Sections be asked to pay up accounts and canvass their respective fields for advance orders for the new edition of "Woman." The financial secretary was ordered to pay $25.00 on account. The request regarding Sections was endorsed. Sections will take notice and do all they can to aid the Labor News Co., as desired.

Correspondence Bureau reported that work of organizing in Queens County is progressing; that the Sections in Syracuse, Albany, Schenectady and Troy, were written to regarding agitation; and that a sympathizer who had gone to Niagara Falls, was given the names and addresses of members-at-large in that city. Report was received and filed.

The financial Secretary reported for January as follows: Receipts: S. A. F., $6.20; due stamps, $27.12; mileage, $6.78; total, $41.10. Expenditures, loans, N. E. C., $50.00; N. J. Unity Conference, per John Hossack, $2.00; Postage, Corres. Bureau, 58c.; postage, 26c.; total, $53.74.

February 22nd being a holiday, it was decided to hold the next regular meeting on the 23rd inst. instead. Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

NAGY'S WESTERN TOUR.

Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation Actively Booming It.

Branches and individual members and sympathizers of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation are requested to make the necessary arrangements and to aid National Organizer Louis Nagy in his efforts to agitate and organize the wage workers of the following places: February 10, Detroit, Mich.; February 12, Columbus, Ohio; February 13, Dayton, Ohio; February 14-15, Cincinnati, Ohio; February 16-17, Indianaoplis, Ind., February 18-19, St. Louis, Mo.; February 20-21, Springfield, Ill.; February 22-23, Peoria, Ill.; and February 24, Joliet, Ill.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Owing to the circumstances that, it the De Leon lecture on "Industrialism," announced to take place on next Feb. 3 in the afternoon at Parson's Theatre, were held on that date, it would become impossible for the Russian revolutionist, Gregory Gerchouni, now in this country on a short tour, to address the people of Hartford, the De Leon meeting stands postponed for two weeks by mutual arrangement.

Accordingly, the address by Daniel De Leon on "Industrialism" will be delivered on Sunday, February 17th, at 3 p. m, Parsons Theatre.

The tickets sold for February 3 will remain good. Ticket sellers should make it their business to notify their customers of the changed date.

CINCINNATI, ATTENTION!

John Kircher, the National Executive Committeeman from Ohio, will be in Cincinnati on SUNDAY, February 17, 2 P. M., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets, to make his report of the last meeting of the N. E. C.

Members of the Section are urgently requested to be on hand. Do not fail to bring your membership cards.

Max Eisenberg, Organizer.

ATTENTION, BOSTON!

Richard Murphy of Lynn will speak under the auspices of Section Boston, S. L. P., subject "Ethics of Socialism," on SUNDAY evening, February 24th, 7.30 o'clock, at Investigator Hall, Paine Bldg., 9 Appleton st, near Castle Sq., Boston, Mass.

Questions invited. Admission free.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL GERMAN BRANCH, S. L. P.

The German Branch of Section New York County, S. L. P., desires to announce that they have arranged an Entertainment and Ball to be held on SUNDAY evening, February 24th, 1907, at Arion Casino, Courtland avenue, between 154th and 155th streets, Bronx.

Aside from the social feature connected with this affair, it is also held for agitational purposes so as to get in touch with German workingmen, which may eventually help in getting them into the Branch.

The price of admission including hat check is 25 cents a person and all those who attend are promised a good time. The affair will start promptly at 8 P. M.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

ILLINOIS S. L. P., ATTENTION!

This Is a Critical Time, Calling On You for Vigorous Action.

An appeal to members, sympathizers and friends, for action. Greeting:—

History repeats itself. The labor movement is no exception to that rule. Look at the Molly McGuires' case; think of the Haymarket riot; see how the Moyer-Haywood case is handled by the capitalists; notice the spies in our midst, doing their utmost to break the labor movement up, so that it would not amount to anything; all seemingly done with the purpose of bringing on another Paris Commune. Will the capitaists succeed in bringing on another such disaster? The working class will give the answer.

In case of the courts giving a decision against Moyer and Haywood what will the workers do? Some advise to vote; others to take up arms and march to Idaho. The Socialist Labor Party has not yet spoken in regards to that but will do so when the time comes.

The Paris Commune did not exist in vain. We can avoid many disasters by learning the lesson set forth by the Commune. It sends a shudder through us when we see the mistakes made by the Commune. We see the Hotel De Ville packed with repesentatives, debating nonsense when they should act on matters that concerns the very life of the commune. Will we profit by this occurrence? Forty thousand lives were sacrificed in 1871 because the workers were not ready for the change, though as long as the International advice was followed things went well, but as soon as the International was thrown down and the intellectuals got control things went all wrong. This great sacrifice cannot be laid at the door of the real Socialists; it rests with the Pyats, etc.

We are now facing a critical time in this country. Some advise the workers one thing; others some thing else. The workers do not know what they shall do in the case if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are convicted. Will we of the Socialist Labor Party sit idly by and let the workers be led to another Paris Commune? No! By the might the Socialist Labor Party possesses. NO.

History teaches us that; as long as there is not a strong well directed force in a revolutionary movement, no matter whether it is for the purpose of destroying or building up, the movement fails; and succeeds only when the necessary elements are contained in it.

The Socialist Labor Party is the vanguard in the American labor movement and it is up to us to strengthen our organization to the extent that we may be able to cope with the existing conditions. We must strain every nerve to educate the workers; organize sections where we have none, strengthen those we have; carry on more agitation and always push the I. W. W. to the front, because, in the crisis, the economic organization will do the real work.

The Socialist Labor Party has its own press that can print a 150,000 papers a day and leaflets by the millions. There is no excuse for not educating our class, only your own negligence. Let our records be like those of the International Workingmens Club of Paris in 1871 and not like Pyates.

Arouse Comrades! Roll up your sleeves and go to work. Get subs for our press. Build up our organization.

The Socialist Labor Party is a mighty force when we only move. So start things moving in your locality NOW. Don't wait for anybody but do it yourself.

Let our slogan be, "Avoid a Paris Commune or a Molly McGuires or a Chicago hanging; let us gain freedom for our comrade, now in jail, and the workers who are wage slaves." Down with capitalism. Up with Socialism. Down with capitalist robbery; up with the Socialist Republic.

Comrades of Illinois we must do work in the State. We will have organizers go through the State, but we can not say how long they will be with us; this depends upon you.

Will you support a State agitation fund?

Here is an easy way of doing it: every section or branch appoint one comrade who is to take up pledges amongst members, sympathizers and friends, no matter how small the amount, and send it in regularly, as often as seen fit, to the undersigned.

Start things agoing comrades and let Illinois be on the firing line henceforth.

With Revolutionary Greeting,
We are yours,
The Illinois State Executive Committee.
Friedman, Stone, Kleininger, Bell, Bobinsky and Holmes, members.
J. Billow, State organizer, 730 West 13th street, Chicago, Ill.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS

ITS BESTIAL, DEGRADING CHARACTER—ITS ANTITHESIS, IN THE PRESS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[From the Edinburgh Socialist.]

It is an unhealthy habit, as far as its own welfare is concerned, that the capitalist press has of unconsciously "giving the show away." This was well exemplified by a leading article headed "A Music-Hall Bogey" that recently appeared in the facing-both ways, snippety Dundee Evening Telegraph. The article saw the light as the result of Mr. W. T. Stead's first visit to a British music-hall, wherein he saw and heard that which he criticised as the "most insufferable banality and imbecility that ever fell on human ears," "semi-articulate gibberish," and "inane drivel." By the way, a performance that moved Mr. Stead, accustomed to his own Review of Reviews, to this denunciation, must indeed have been bad. In answer to his strictures, the Telegraph man points out that it is useless to look for grand opera or a discussion on the differential calculus in a music-hall, nor, he says, will "Charley's Aunt" satisfy him who would see "Hamlet." Proceeding gaily, the Dundee scribe wrecks himself upon the following rock:—"Managers do not pretend to run educational establishments; the audiences want amusing, and the managers want cash; therefore the managers find for the audiences the kind of thing that will amuse them." Substitute "capitalist newspaper proprietors" in place of "managers," and "readers" instead of "audiences" and the meaning of this article's opening paragraph is at once cleared up. Immediately this change is made the paragraph reveals the bestial, harmful, degrading character of the capitalist press which is destined to be driven off the field by the truthful, scientific, educational press of the Socialist Labour Party; that party whose mission is to drive away capitalism itself, the root cause of not only its reactionary press editors, but also of the wage-slavery of the toilers, and the general rottenness of society.

Proudly does this capitalist press boast of its record sales on the morrow of the trial and sentence of a Dundee criminal capitalistic slum-dwelling, alcohol-poisoned, wife-slayer. This is how the vampire sheets draw part of their profits, raking the cesspools of society for the divorces, scandals, and general filth therein contained. Craftily considering how mankind's weakest points may most successfully be pandered to and played upon in honour of the great god Profit.

Then what a tit-bit is a working-class strike, a mine, railway, or factory disaster! What greater prize than a shipwreck, a war, or a massacre! Is there a get-rich-quick quack with a nostrum for sale? He'll find a thousand journals eager to receive his advertisement and those of anyone else willing to pay for the insertion. No surer mark of their bogus socialist nature is this "want cash" principle upon which the Independent Labour Party and Social Democratic journals are run. A study of these organs reveals the same goods' puffs, from pills to baking-powder and boots, as are to be found in the ordinary capitalist press. One even gets information in a Labour Leader ad, how to "become your own landlord" by patronising "the British homes scheme." We presume that it is not too much to expect that the I. L. P. itself will inaugurate their much-vaunted reform of land nationalisation via. the above mentioned "scheme," since it is worthy of prominence in the advertising columns of the I. L. P. organ.

Nor is the ownership and editorship of these journals essentially different to that of the recognised capitalist press, inasmuch as the I. L. P., S. D. P., etc., neither own nor control the so-called organs of their party, while their permanently employed editors are equally without their restraint.

Mr. R. Blatchford in the Clarion of September 28th affords a striking proof of our statement, when, in reply of Mr. J. Burgess' exceptions to his article on "Determinism," he wrote that "no socialist has any pretence of a right to interfere with my personal liberty of speech. No socialist has any right to dictate to me as to what I shall or shall not print in the Clarion," and also adding the reminder that he was part founder of that journal. Thus Mr. Blatchford merely takes a round-about method of informing us what the Socialist has time and again said, that the bogus labour and socialist parties do not own their organs, and, however objectional the editorial policy, these organisations, the victims of their own undemocratic tactics, must grin and bear it. And now we ask the worker to contrast this corruption and mismanagement with the methods of the truly democratic revolutionary Socialist Labour Party. Its press is owned by the party, and its editor elected yearly, and he may be deposed from position should his actions render such a step necessary, while a search for puffs of the "purple pills" order will meet with disappointment; not to mention the fact that the writer" on the make" is conspicuous by his absence from the Socialist unpaid columns. The Socialist never descends to the tactics of the capitalist and bogus socialist papers in the way of playing upon humanity's weaknesses and desire for mere amusement. That should be felt to the avowedly comic and ballet-girl portraying press. The procedure of Mahomet who went to the mountain when it wouldn't go to him is not followed by the S. L. P. publications, which aim rather at bringing our fellow-workers into line with the sound, scientific Socialist information that alone will benefit our class and lead it safely and quickly to complete freedom and happiness.

Neither is our party guilty of fulsome flattery to gain its ends. Even the labour fakir cannot hurl that accusation at us. As St. Augustine points out in his "Confessions," a man's worst enemy is a flatterer, for, he says, his mother when a child was turned from over-indulgence in wine, to which she had gradually been led by at first, out of pure mischief, dipping her finger into the jar she was sent to get filled, and finishing latterly by considerable mouthfuls, till one day a maid-servant flung in her teeth the epithet "wine-bibber." This had the effect of enraging the child, and finally made her resolve by abstinence to no longer deserve the taunt. It is for a similar good result that the Socialist strives when it makes use of terms that cause the "fakir, freak, and fool" to squirm in agony. For no other purpose does the S. L. P. and its press exist than to bring about that Socialist Republic wherein, production for profit, wage-slavery, bestial competition, robbery, injustice, and dishonesty—the effects of capitalism—will give place to production for use, freedom, healthful association, and emulation; the full product to the working class creators thereof, justice and honesty—the effects of Socialism. Then may we look for the reign of the good, the true, and the beautiful, a system of society in which the thing least fit to survive shall be that degenerate and degenerating entity—The Capitalist Press.

PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.

December 21, '06—February 9, '07.

Thos. P. Lander, Eureka, Cal...	$ 5.00
Section Hartford, Conn.	65.00
Section Allentown, Pa.	10.00
Chas. Herken, Oakland, Cal. ...	1.00
Fred Ball, Paterson, N. J.	60.00
	$141.00

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

January 12—February 9.

9th and 11th A. D., New York City	$1.25
F. Anderson, Curlew, Wash.	1.00
E. Eriksson, Culver, Wash.	.50
	$2.75

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

CINCINNATI, ATTENTION.

You are invited to attend a course of Sunday Evening Lectures, given under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, at their headquarters, S. E. corner Twelfth and Jackson streets during the months of February and March.

For February we announce:

February 10th,—Prof. Royal L. Melendy, Subject, "Opportunist Socialism."

February 17th,—Mrs. Etta Novatny, Subject, "Evolution."

February 24th,—Mr. Thomas Benthum, Subject, "What I would have done for my constituents had I been elected to Congress."

All members of the working class are earnestly urged to attend these lectures, which are FREE, and are given purely in their interest.

Each lecture will be followed by free and open discussion.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m.

Entrance on 12th street. Hall on third floor. Speakers for March will be announced later.

Educational and Organization Committee.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

PATERSON I. W. W.

CONTINUES TO ROLL UP MEMBERSHIP, AND DO GOOD WORK.

Moyer-Haywood Protest Meeting Arranged for Next Sunday—$50 Donated to Skowhegan Strikers—"Conference" Proposed by the Sherman-Boland Detective Agency, Turned Down.

Paterson, N. J., February 10.—Steady growth of I. W. W. membership can be reported from this city. All the five branches of silk workers report having admitted new members, at the last session of the central body; so did the recruiting local and the Blacksmith Helpers' Union.

Branch 4 (Dyers Helpers and Finishers) made a donation of $25.00 to the local organizing fund. Branch 3 (Italian) voted $50.00 for the same purpose. Branch 1 (Ribbon Weavers) voted $25.00 for the local organizing fund at a previous session, and donated $15.00 to the general organizing fund; they also decided to circulate subscription lists in the shops.

A letter was read from Organizer Sam French, now in Skowhegan, Maine, depicting the strike situation there. The treasurer of the central body was instructed to forward immediately $25.00 to the strikers at Skowhegan, and a committee was elected to issue subscription lists. The Blacksmiths' Helpers, Local 63, I. W. W., sent along $25.000 as soon as the appeal reached them.

The financial secretary reported that he has received from General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann a full supply of blank branch charters, books and stamps, and that all these are to be purchased from him, by the branches and locals.

The committee on Moyer and Haywood protest meeting reported that Helvetia Hall has been engaged for February 17, and speakers in various languages invited to deliver addresses. All labor organizations in Paterson have been invited to participate in this demonstration.

The corresponding secetary read two communications from New York, signed by Wm. Loebeler, secretary of Silkworkers Local, formerly affiliated with the I. W. W. requesting the Paterson Union of Silkworkers to send delegates to a "conference" to be held in New York. The corresponding secretary was instructed to reply to the communcations, and publish the same, in labor papers, as follows:

(Copy.)

Industrial Silk Workers Union No. 152.
Wm. Glanz, Corresponding Secretary.
68 Lyons St., Paterson, N. J.
February 8, 1907.

Mr. William Goebeler,
Corresponding Secretary,
537 East 82nd St., N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Your letter dated February 1 received. Last night (Thursday, February 7), the Silk Workers' Industrial Union (representing five branches), held a meeting, and both your letters were laid before it.

A motion not to send any delegates to your conference at this time prevailed. I was instructed to write to you that the Silk Workers' Industrial Union of this city is certainly in favor of forming a textile department, and is indeed hard at work to bring it about, by steadily increasing its membership in this city and vicinity. The union will be more than pleased to send delegates to a conference with I. W. W. Silk Workers of other cities. In your second letter, however, you say: "It is to be decided at this conference concerning affiliation." The Silk Workers' Union No. 152 is affiliated, and there is nothing to confer about on that score. We are a part of the Industrial Workers of the World and the work of the second annual convention of that organization has been emphatically endorsed by the former locals, now branches of the I. W. W. The Sherman clique who hired (as you well know) detectives to slug St. John and others, and tried to accomplish what the mine owners' desperadoes failed to achieve, has been condemned.

An invitation to a conference through Local No. 176 sounds most peculiar since only a short time ago your local has refused to even grant the floor to a committee of the I. W. W., and also members of our union—something that common decency should have prevented them to do. Before sending delegation to any conference this union wishes to know definitely what is meant by "concerning affiliation." You also stated in your letter: "You are entitled to send five delegates." This union desires to know the basis of representation at such conference. How you can offhand decide without even knowing how few or how many members we have, that we are entitled to five delegates, we cannot comprehend.

In conclusion let me say that the Silk Workers of Paterson are at any time ready to do all they can to bring about the formation of a mighty union or department of all textile workers, but we know that this cannot be accomplished through the Civic Federationized A. F. of L., nor the detectives of the Bolan-Sherman Detective Agency.

Yours for true Industrial Unionism,
Wm. Glanz, Corresponding Secretary.

GRAND FAIR

—BY—

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB OF BOSTON

—AT—

MINOT HALL, 68 WEST SPRINGFIELD STREET, (Cor. Washington St.), ROXBURY.

FEBRUARY 21, 22, 23, '07

PROGRAM:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
Doors Opened At 7 P. M.
1—Cronstrom ....Orchestra
2—Comical Act ....J. Holm
3—Moving Pictures
4—Duet
5—Moving Pictures
6—Dancing

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.
(Washington's Birthday.)
Doors Opened At 2 P. M.
1—Music
2—Comical Act
3—Moving Pictures
4—"The Irish Judge"—(A one act comedy, by leading professionals.)
5—Dancing

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.
Doors Opened 7 P. M.
1—Music
2—Comical Act
3—Moving Pictures
4—"The Schoolmaster."
5—Moving Pictures
6—Dancing.

There will be other and amusing features. A "Side Show," by the Bachelor's Club, should not be missed.

ADMISSION (To the Fair): 15 CENTS; to the "Side Show," 10 CENTS EXTRA

COME AND ENJOY YOURSELF.

REFUSED TO PRINT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Globe, Ariz., February 6.—The Arizona Silver Belt (Globe local daily), that on several occasions had published articles on the Moyer-Haywood case, presenting to the public the case as generally published by those sheets whose attitude shows that they would like to see the Officers of the Western Federation of Miners hanged by the neck until dead, whether guilty or innocent, has refused to publish the other side of the story.

During the recent election campaign the Silver Belt (Democratic paper), arranged matters so that the Republicans had the use of two or three columns, but when approached by the secretary of Globe Miners' Union No. 60 with a proposition of renting a column during the trial of the officers of the W. F. of M. for the purpose of setting forth the facts of the case the editor could not see what "effect it would have except that which would be local" and when informed that the workingmen of Globe looked upon the principle involved, he replied that he would consider the matter and latter informed the secretary that he could not grant the request. We got just what we expected and perhaps some will add, deserved.

At a regular meeting of Globe Miners' Union a motion was carried instructing the secretary to forward the above to the Miners' Magazine, Appeal to Reason, and Weekly People for publication.

Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M.
Walter Wills, Secretary.

WORKERS ATTENTION!

Open meetings at Eagle Hall, Corner 5th avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

These meetings will be conducted by the new labor organization the Industrial Workers of the World.

Everybody welcome.

Dates of meetings year of 1907.
Sunday, February 10th and 17th.
Sunday, March 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st
Sunday, April 7th, 14th and 21st.
Sunday, May 5th, 12th and 19th.
Sunday, June 2nd, 9tt, 16th and 30th.
Sunday, July 7th, 14th and 21st.
Sunday, August 4th, 11th and 18th.
Sunday September 1st, 8th, 15th and 29th.
Sunday, October 6th, 13th and 20th.
Sunday, November 3rd, 10th and 17th.
Sunday, December 1st, 8th, 15th and 29th.

Entrance to Hall on Fifth avenue near Hotel Henry.

Metings called to order promptly at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Good speakers for each meeting. Questions will be welcomed. Ten minute talks on the lecture will be a special feature. Come hear and be heard. Come and learn the difference between craft or old unionism, and Industrial or new Unionism.

PHILADELPHIA PROTEST.

Conference Displays More Activity Than Ever Before—A United Front.

Philadelphia, February 10.—There is more activity displayed at the present time than at any period in the history of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference. We are now prepared to present a united front to the apostles of kidnapping that will show that we are here for a purpose and that purpose is to maintain our rights as workingmen, and that we are not going to permit our officers to be murdered so as to satisfy the common greed of the employers as they are attempting to do in the present Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case.

At the meeting held on Sunday, February 10th, it was decided to place ourselves in communication with all the Conferences of the nation with a view of making some definite arangements for a national conference.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Cash Orders Wanted

The first form of the new edition of "Woman Under Socialism" goes to press this week. (week of February 9th.)

In Order to push the work through we MUST have 300, cash in advance, orders. We MUST have them right away. Send on your order with a dollar.

The new edition will surpass the old one in every respect.

Don't wait for anyone else. Send in your order. DO IT TO-DAY.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.